WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 210 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
28th Oct.	MALWA*	10,941
5th November.	DELTA	8,097
12th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th "	DEVANHA	8,092
26th "	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,348
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA*	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890

*MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA — * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT — Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About 14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th "	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
15th "	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
18th November	NALDERA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Do. Do.
24th Feb.	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
29th Oct.	VARELA	Karachi & Buareh
31st "	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
4th "	KARACOLA	East & S. Africa via Porbunder
4th "	VASNA	Buareh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks
Canadian Shipmaker	...	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec.	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	26thOct.	10th Nov,
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	8th Nov.	13th Nov,
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	,,	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 52,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtian	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA, Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 284,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,995,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients
L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. DRIGHTON, Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. E. HYND, Agent.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,300
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad and doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends raised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN, Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15 2
Reserve Funds	15,80,851	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVES SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares. Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box 22. Phone 5805. Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,20,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO., Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esqr., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esqr., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esqr., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 5per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH, CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI, Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR, Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms early. Season commencing October.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
203, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents, or D. SEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.	The Secretary, 302, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

PENS! RAZORS!! WATCHES!

PENS.—Blackbird Rs. 2-14, Do Nib Rs. 1-12; Swan ordinary Rs. 4-12; Do. Safety Rs. 6-12; Waterman No. 12 Rs. 6-12 Do. Safety Rs. 9-8; Do. Nib Rs. 4-8, Alexandra Rs. 2-4; Conklin Rs. 6-8; Swan or waterman Clip As. 14; Cameron Safety Self-filling Rs. 6-8; Do. Safety Rs. 7-8.

RAZORS.—Krop 4 ins. Rs. 4-14; German Liliput Rs. 2-12; Crown and Sword Rs. 3-12; Rodgers Rs. 2-8; (All Hollow ground) Lion Strap Re. 1; Burham, American Safety Razor Re. 1.

WATCHES.—Ingersol pocket Rs. 6-8; Do. Radiolite Rs. 8-8; Railway Regulator Pocket Rs. 4-14; Nickel, Wrist Cylinder Rs. 6-8; Nickel Wrist, lever, 15 Jew Plain Rs. 17-8; Do. Silver Rs. 20-12; Do. Rolled Gold Rs. 30; Do. 9-crt. Rs. 38; Do. 14-crt. Gold Rs. 47-12; Do. 18-crt. Rs. 58; (Radium dial Rs. 3 extra) Krementz Stud 8 annas each. Links Re 5 per set.

LOVELUCK & CO.

Post Box 280, Madras.

OTTO-DE ROSE No. A 1

Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses Charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers, Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajas etc. Price One dram Glass Stoppered Phial Rs. 2-6-0 per V. P. P.

S. PAUL & CO., *Perfumers*,
(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLET

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 12 annas per grose, Red Re. 1-6 per grocs.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (foldings) Stove complete for Rs. 15 only Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE
STOVE SPECIALIST,
Tram Terminus Girgaum.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Oriental

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
BOMBAY.

Offices AT: Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Kuala Lumpur, Karachi

Offices AT: Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, Nagpur, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Trivandrum

	Rs.
New Policies in 1920.....	1,64,34,700
Total Funds	5,50,00,000
Claims Paid	6,00,00,000
Annual Income	90,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY, LOW PREMIUMS: SIMPLE CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES.

For particulars apply to

S. S. Story, Ag. Manager,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Consumption Cured

"I am glad to inform you that not only the Doctors here (Allahabad) but at Almora as well are of the same opinion"

Rev. G. R. WALTERS
M.A.L.L.D. M.C.L.U.
LUCKNOW

TEL WARSHIP

MOTOR OWNERS

Why? You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.

A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

Gents' Tailors & Outfitters

EST: 1909

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		Rs.	A.	P.	
1.	Studbaker big six for 1918-19-20 models	6	0	0	each
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3.	Briscoe model 24 Exhaust plate	4	0	0	"
4.	Hupmobile model 1918-19-20	5	8	0	"
5.	Maxwell Four 1916-17-18-19-20 model 50.50 ..	5	0	0	"
6.	Buick Light 4E-35, 1917-18	4	4	0	"
7.	Dodge "ALL MODELS"	5	0	0	"
8.	Regal model D 1915	7	8	0	"
9.	Grant monel "K"	5	12	0	"
10.	Overland models 73-75	5	8	0	"
11.	" " 83-85	7	0	0	"
12.	"Chevrolet" model 4-90	4	0	0	"
13.	" " One Truck Truck	4	0	0	"
14.	Dixie Flyer Model H. S. 50	7	0	0	"
15.	Scripps-Booth Four Model "G"	4	0	0	"
16.	G. M. C. Truck	7	0	0	"
17.	"Essex" 1919-20	7	0	0	"
18.	Hudson super-six "All Models"	6	0	0	"
19.	Oakland all Models	4	8	0	"
20.	Nash Models 681, 1918-20	9	0	0	"
21.	Oldmobile six model 37 1918-19-20	4	8	0	"
22.	Scripps-Booth Lights Six Model 39, 1918-19-20	4	8	0	"
23.	Fordson Tracer	6	0	0	"

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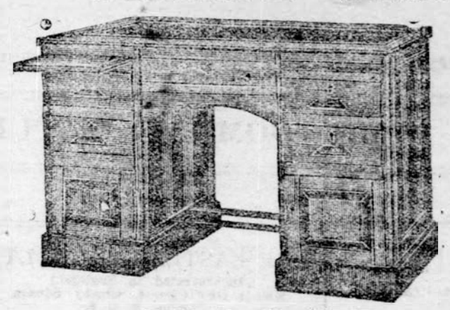

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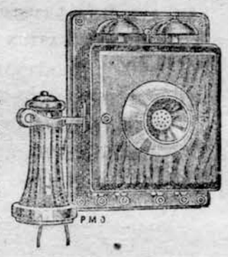
For use between any two or three places within one's compound, between floors of a building or between two or more buildings.



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Persian Hair Dye.

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(1) It turnes Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
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TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Cooprative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

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WANTED—COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to Dr. RANADAY. Thakurdwar.
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WANTED—A reliable SALESMAN for English Yarns, Competent for Office and Tamba Kantha work. Apply with certificates and terms to Box. No. 7374 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1821

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Mill in Deccan. Apply stating age, previous experience, salary expected and caste to Box No. 7358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11209

ASSISTANTS REQUIRED for the China, Glass and Turnery Departments. Experience, Essential. Good Prospects. Apply to BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY AND NAVY STORES.
A R1856

WANTED—By European Firm, capable INDIAN SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Must understand commercial phraseology and filing. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 7361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1807

WANTED—For a Mill in Deccan, two ASSISTANTS in the Spinning Department, state age, previous experience, salary expected and caste, with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 7357 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11208

WANTED—An experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a metal pressing factory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO, Kamara Chawl, between 6 and 7 p.m.
A R1869

WANTED—Competent and experienced HEAD CLERK for a local Mill. Applications with copies of testimonials may be addressed to Box No. 7387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11257

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent DENTAL MECHANIC. Good pay for efficient hand, only mechanics with experience need apply. Apply Dr. S. M. KHAMBATTA, Dental Surgeon, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R1860

WANTED for a Girls' Day School in Bombay, a competent and fully-qualified HEAD MISTRESS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Mr. EDULJEE B. PETIT, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R1863

WANTED—A hardworking and experienced second or first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, capable of taking independent charge of a brick factory, employing about 150 hands. Apply immediately to Box No. 7391, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1870

WANTED—Competent and experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for immediate engagement. Applications with testimonials of speed in Stenography and on the Machine should be addressed to RAJA BAHADUR-PITTY MILLS OFFICE, 20, Apollo Street, Fort.
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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.—ASSISTANT WANTED for Marine Biologist. Appointment will be for one year only in first instance. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply stating qualifications to the MARINE BIOLOGIST, Old Custom House, Prince's Dock, Bombay.
A C11260

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A pushing, intelligent and decent Parsi youth speaking fluently English, Marathi and Hindustani, to work at the Peoples' Fair from 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. daily in a Show Room. Handsome salary. One having previous experience preferred. Apply in person to BOMBAY GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, behind Kohinoor Mills, between 3 to 5 p.m.
A R1860

WANTED for the TANGANYIKA TERRITORY RAILWAYS—Six GOODS CLERKS who must have previous experience in goods books and accounts and returns of an Indian Railway. Two years' agreement, salary Florins 150 per month, free passage to Dafessalaam and back to Bombay, free quarters during term of agreement. None but those with previous experience need apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing enclosing copies of certificates.
A R1876

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by an expert ACCOUNTS CLERK (Hindu) of 10 years' experience; also TYPIST. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box No. 7389, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1866

AN experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST, well-up in English Correspondence of Shipping, Automobile-Engineering and other Commercial Lines, is open for engagement. Possesses good references from European employers. Kindly write c/o Box No. 7383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1849

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET from 1st December a spacious Bungalow GROUND FLOOR only at Reynolds Road, Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R1831

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

FLAT at Gamdevi for Hindoos—Six commodious living rooms, large drawing room, dining room, kitchen, store room, baths, separate servants' staircase, motor garage. Apply Box No. 7378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R11240

TO BE LET—Nepean Sea Road, two FLATS furnished for immediate occupation for November, December, suitable for Rajwada people or Native Chiefs or on long lease for Hindoos only; also furnished FLAT on Walkeshwar Road for six months from 1st December. For further particulars and inspection please apply "ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY", 31, Hamam Street Fort.
C C11273

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

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CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Newly-built, BLOCKS and SHOPS for Parsis and Europeans at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
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TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,290 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C C11186

TO LET—At Forjett Street, Tardeo, behind "Forjett Terrace", FLATS, consisting of hall, dining, four bedrooms with baths, electric lights and gas stoves. Rents moderate. Please apply M. BHARUCHA, Architect, 24, Churchgate Street.
C R1854

TO BE LET—GODOWNS pucca built at Ghorupdeo near Sewree, accommodation for about 1,500 cotton bales in each. Excellent opportunity for traders and merchants. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJEE HIRJEE BHOJRAJ, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane.
O C11194

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FOR SALE on goodwill, one (hand-made) CIGARETTE FACTORY equipped with all necessary materials just to start work. Apply Box No. 7392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1872

VERSOVA—Valuable site 26857 square yards, near the sea. Good well and fruit trees. Rs. 10 per yard or near offer. Apply Box No. 7338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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LONAVLA—Three furnished BUNGALOWS, charming situation, Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000. Vacant land with large well, Rs. 2,000 per acre. Apply Box No. 7339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1723

FOR SALE—A splendid opportunity, cheap going concern in the busy locality, Sandhurst Road, Chowpatty, rent very low, consulting rooms with furniture, on account of owners other engagement. Apply Box No. 7384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1853

LONAVLA—Magnificent property, beautifully laid out grounds and orchard. Well furnished house and cottage, seven bed and dressing-rooms, extensive outhouses, garage, stable, etc. Municipal water laid on also three large wells. Price Rs. 1,25,000 or near offer. Further particulars from Box. No. 7337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR SALE—A GINNING FACTORY of 36 Gins and a hydraulic press both in thorough working order with necessary buildings well, etc., on a plot of land, measuring ten acres at Railway Station Piparia (G. I. P. Ry.) in the Central Provinces. For particulars, Apply to Box. No. 7356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1772

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FOR SALE—"BROITE" Illumination Strips. Holder 1ft. apart at Re. 1-4-0 per Holder. Apply Box No. 7390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

BRAND NEW ENGLISH A.C., 4 seater, 12 H.P. CAR, C. A. V. lighting and self-starter, leather upholstered absolutely latest Model. To-day's manufacturers' price in London £575. Will accept cash Rs. 9,750. Delivery immediately. Apply WALMER & CO., next to Diamond Jubilee Washing Co., 11, Hummum Street, Fort.
JA R1865

ACASON and BETHLEHEM MOTOR LORRIES reputed for Power, Reliability and Low Running Cost (3) and ½ ton Models, Columbia, Liberty, Tulsa and Gardner Cars well-sprung and comfortable. James and Bradbury MOTOR CYCLES (the "perfect" mounts), Reliance Pedal Bicycles, and all automobile accessories and novelties available from RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay.
JA R1871

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LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young roses varieties Rs 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY
C10477

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THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges Apply MANAGER.

SANTA CRUZ HOSTEL—Opening shortly. Boarding and lodging for high-class Vegetarian Hindoos, Salubrious locality. Five minutes from station. One room to each boarder. Complete home comforts. Limited accommodation. Apply MANAGER, Santa Cruz.
DA R1873

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WANTED—New or second-hand SPINNING MACHINERY for about ten thousand Ring Spindles complete with preparation. Delivery immediate or January 1922. Apply to Box No. 7386, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE with accessories in good condition. Please apply Box No. 7382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED from Evelyn House, Apollo Bunder, a pure white BULL-TERRIER DOG, answers to the name of "JACKO" all white except for a small black mark on his off hind leg. Finder will be rewarded on returning dog to Mr. A. N. DUPLANT, Union Bank of India, Ltd., Apollo Street.
P B C11245

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R R1880

WANTED TO LEND—Rupees one and a half Lakhs on substantial building. Write to Box No. 7388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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PLANS of two to six room flats by N. J. Mody L. C. E. B. Sc. (London) A. M. I. C. E. could be had from his office at 94, Medows Street, Bombay, with estimate.
T R1726

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T R1608

FIRE-BRICKS FOR SALE in good quantity. Apply Box No. 7394, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1881

TELE. No. 5524. THE ROYAL PAINTING & DECORATING CO.—Painters, Decorators and Contractors. No. 233, Hornby Road, and 10, Ragoonath Dadaji Street, Fort, Bombay.
R R1878

S. RAMU & CO., Grant Road have OPENED their BRANCH OFFICE at ABDUL RAZAK TERRACES, opposite G. I. P. Railway School, Parel. Continued patronage of old and new customers solicited
T R1840

ON VIEW—Very valuable and best make dining, drawing, bed rooms, office and card room, verandah and dispensary furniture, etc., at Parel Old Government House Compound. Sale on SUNDAY, the 6th November. BENNETT & CO.
T R1841

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The ANDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
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SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO KHADI AND DHOTAR BUYERS Best stuff, hand-woven guaranteed, moderate rates. Special accommodation to merchants. Goods prepared to sample. Large stock in hand available at THE SHREE LAXMI WEAVING WORKS, Raipur Road, Ghanchi's Wadi, Ahmedabad.
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FOR SALE—Two only working De Laitte PETROL GAS PLANTS with 40 gallon safety petrol storage tanks, chandeliers, brackets, burners, etc. Capable of lighting (i) 150 lamps and (ii) 200 lamps respectively. Both lying in Gujrat in places (i) which has a railway station, (ii) which is about 12 miles from railway station. Delivery on site. Particulars and offers invited from Box No. 7392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1874

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

	Rs.
Remington 10, Visible, 185, Brief fine	215
Remington 10, Rebuilt, 275, Brief	285
Oliver No. 9, Rebuilt, like new	215
Yost No. 15, little-used	175
Royal Visible Fiscap Size	125
Empire No. 2, Latest, Brief	135
7 lbs. Fox Portable with Case New	175

We repair All Makes of Typewriters. Ribbons, Carbons, etc.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5	135
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used,	125
Empire 2, latest, very bright,	160
Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
Olived 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	259
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, 240, Rebuilt	260
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt,	260
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief,	210
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy,	290
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt only,	300
Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable	229

Best Quality Ribbons, Carbons etc. Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. In obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER will be CLOSED for all purposes from 10th to 22nd November, 1921 (both days inclusive).

By order,
F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager,
Land and Bunders.
C11236

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that a life policy No. 1018 for Rs. 1,000 in favour of Mr. Manilal Mohanlal Salunkhi of Bombay is either LOST or MISCARRIED and whoever may be in possession of the same should communicate to the undersigned within seven days from this publication, otherwise the undersigned will issue a duplicate to the assured as he has applied to that effect.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries,
All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd.
72, Apollo Street, Bombay.
C11250

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. MULLA and MULLA beg to inform their clients that owing to want of space in their office premises they intend to destroy all records prior to 1917. Clients are requested to attend their office at the undermentioned address and to take away their books of account, vouchers, exhibits and all papers before 1st December, 1921, after which date the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1921.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C11242

THE MOGUL LINE

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD
AND
THE ARAB STEAMER, LTD.,
JOINT SERVICE.

THE S. S. "JEDDAH", or another first class steamer is intended to sail for Mauritius from Bombay via Karachi about the 10th November, 1921, with cargo and passengers. For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort
Bombay, 22nd October, 1921 Bombay.
C11174

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per cent. per Ordinary Share, less Income Tax, has been declared for the year ended 31st March 1921 and made payable to the Shareholders, whose names appear on the Company's Register on 13th October 1921.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained from the Company's Office at 2, Rampart Row, upon application, from and on Monday the 7th November 1921. Dividend Warrants of Shareholders other than resident in Bombay will be posted to their Registers addresses in due course.

By order of the Board
E. D. SASSOON AND CO., LTD.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 28th October, 1921.
C11230

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GERMAN REPARATION DYES.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE PRICES of the first and second allocations given in the Third Price List, dated 13th June, 1921, have been reduced. A third allocation has now been received and a price list at reduced rates is under publication.

Meantime full particular may be obtained application to:
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON AND CO.,
Home Street, Bombay.
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
New Customs House,
Bombay, 1st October, 1921.
C10983

BEST CROWN STAMP.

HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE.

COTTON BLANKETS.

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

White, Grey, Fawn, Strawberry, Grey Blue, and Khaki Colors.
48 x 78 in. equal Re. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Re. 2-4-0 each.

RED BLANKETS.

48 x 78 in. equal Re. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Re. 2-14-0 each.

COLORED BLANKETS

48 x 78 in. equal Re. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Re. 3-8-0 each.

And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI,
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY

A large and varied stock of valuable diamond, pearl, emarald and ruby jewellery is on sale. A rare opportunity especially for Ruling Chiefs etc., in connection with the Prince of Wales visit. Apply to Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI AND BILIMORIA, Solicitors, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11259

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Sadawart started many years ago by Rai Bala Bapu Welingkar at Shree Lakshmi Nrasinha Temple, Weling, Phonda, Goa, is still maintained by her and is open to visitors.

Dr. SHRIDHAR N. NAIK, PANWELKAR,
President of the Commissioners
of management of Shree Laksmi
Nrasinha Temple at Weling.
Panjim, Goa.
R1868

NOTICE.

Under Government regulations it is necessary to supply the names of all the members of the families of the Mahajans and other devotees of the God Shree Lakshmi Nrasinha at Weling, Phonda. All concerned are, therefore requested to send to the undersigned by the 30th November, the information with particulars of the name, age, address, and approximate income of each member of their family.

Dr. SHRIDHAR N. NAIK, PANWELKAR,
President of the Commissioners of
Management of Shree Laxshmi
Temple at Weling.
PANJIM, GOA.
R1843

OFFERS FOR VERY VALUABLE AND LANDED PROPERTY

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of Bungalows, situated at Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, belonging to Mr. Tulsidas Tejmal, and will be received at the office of Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji, 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. on any week days. Particulars of Bungalows and terms and conditions will be seen at the office of Messrs. Tullockchunk and Shapoorji, and all offers will be required to pay direct to the above a sum representing ten per cent. of the amount offered as earnest money which will be refunded within 8 days in case the offers are not accepted.
R1875

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY

THE SECOND TERM of the College begins from the 16th of November instead of the 7th, as already announced. It is decided to admit fresh students in this term also. Students who have passed the Matric Examination of any Indian University would be admitted. Applications with admission fees of Rs. 5 should be sent to the undersigned.

D. D. SATHAYE,
Superintendent,
National Medical College,
2nd Victoria Cross Lane,
Mazgaon, Bombay 10.
R1879

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

DESPATCH OF HORSES, CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS, ETC.

CONSEQUENT on heavy coaching traffic, it is notified that those wishing to send to Poona, horses, carriages or motor cars for H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' visit, should arrange to get their requisitions registered at Victoria Terminus station in good time, as on and from the 15th to 21st Instant, it may not be possible to comply with requisitions.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th November, 1921.
C11258

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the Agent B. B. & C. I. Rly., up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on 5th December, 1921, for supply of Timber for 1922-23.

Specifications and Tender Forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi Bombay on payment of Rs. 2 (rupees two) per copy.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Rly., Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
JA C11249

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, on SATURDAY, the 12th November 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.,
Agents.
C11232

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT for the Market Department, Bombay Municipality, knowledge of English and Vernaculars essential. Preference will be given to applicants with Veterinary or Medical qualifications. Applications from Commissioned Indian Officers, whether still serving or retired are particularly invited. Pay Rs. 250—10—300 plus Rs. 10 extraordinary allowance plus a conveyance allowance, provided a motor cycle is maintained. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 15th November, 1921, with copies of testimonials.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay,
C. M. FLANDERS,
Captain, R. A. V. C.,
Superintendent of Markets
and Slaughter Houses.
C11202

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1921, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1921.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire under Clause 102 of Article of Association, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
GOKULDAS MANEKLAL & CO.
Motilal Mansions
Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, 6th October, 1921.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 7th November, to Monday, the 14th November, both days inclusive.
C11244

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of levelling, metalling, etc., the Private Streets (1) off Gowalia Tank Road and (2) off Forjett Street will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday the 15th day of November 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one desirous to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1921.
TA C11264

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of proposed building at Kakadwadi for the Bombay Arya Samaj. Plans, specifications and conditions of contract are open for inspection at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders should be submitted on or before the 14th of November, 1921.

Copies of application for tender can be had from the undersigned.

DESAI & BHUTA,
No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
TA C11263

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1167 of 1920.

LETITIA ELLEN IMRIE, of Poona, European Inhabitant, residing at No. 10, North Staff Line, Poona ... Plaintiff.
vs.
SHIVRAM SHAYANA, of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 10, Nepean Sea Road, Poona ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1920, and the Judge's Order dated the 29th day of August, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold in seven lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Poona on SATURDAY, 5th November, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time). If any lots are left unsold on that day they will be sold on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.):

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.—Bungalow No. 148, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by a lane and beyond that the boundary of Bungalow No. 149 and on the North by Bungalow No. 147 and barbers' houses.

LOT No. 2.—Bungalow No. 154, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's Bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 155 with a joint lane between them and on the North by Parsee Burjorji's Karkhana.

LOT No. 3.—Bungalow No. 155, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's Bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 156, the wall of the outhouses being joint and on the North by Bungalow No. 154, the lane being joint.

LOT No. 4.—Bungalow No. 14, situate at Sholapur Road, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bungalow No. 13 belonging to Shapurji Seth, Parsee, on the West by vacant land and beyond that by a Nala, on the South by vacant land and the Mootha Canal boundary and on the North by the Government Road.

LOT No. 5.—Bungalow No. 156, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 157 and on the North by Bungalow No. 145 belonging to the defendant.

LOT No. 6.—Bungalow No. 11, situate at North Petty Staff Line, Poona Cantonment, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Government Road, on the West and South by Bungalow No. 12 belonging to the defendant and on the North by the outhouses appertaining to Bungalow No. 10, the wall intervening being joint.

LOT No. 7.—Bungalow No. 12, situate at North Petty Staff Line, Cantonment Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the Government Road, on the West by the Government Post Office and Hussein Building and on the North by Bungalows bearing Nos. 10 and 12 and Hussein Building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1921.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C11272

PROFESSION.

DR. H. K. GHOSE, M B., Hom.e.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.

Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.
Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.
43 Dediseth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay. 11028
B

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF COIMBATORE.
O. S. No. 217 of 21.

S. V. Viranna Chetty ..... Plaintiff.

Krishnalal Titmal Lahoti-Nanjammal, Sinnuvada Chetti alies Sinnana Chetty, Ponnuvada Chetty, Jangamaya Chetty, Sinnasami Chetty. Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above plaintiff has filed a suit against the defendants for the recovery of Rs. 1,533, As. 12, i s. 9, and that the said suit is posted to 18-11-21 for hearing, and if the 1st defendant does not appear either in person or by pleader on that date, the suit will be decreed ex-parte as against him.

C. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Pleader for Plaintiff.

Coimbatore.
C11255

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the estate of HAJEE SUKOOR HAJEE HASHAM, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, who died at Bombay, on or about the 11th day of October, 1921, are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts and hand over such property to the undersigned as attorneys for Messrs. Dada Husein Toffic, Esmail Moti, Haji Noormahomed Ahmed, Haji Jamal Ebrahim and Jijabai, widow of the said Hajee Sucoor Hajee Hashum, deceased the Executors and Tustees of the last will and Testament of the said Hajee Sucoor Hajee Hasham deceased, at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14 Hamam Street, Fort Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time assets of the said estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims of which due notice has been received as aforesaid.
Dated at Bombay this 4th day of Nov. 1921.

FORBES AND CO.
Executors and Trustees' Attorneys.
C11261

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held by Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. under instructions from Messrs. Amerchand Javerchand and Khimchand Amarchand, the first Mortgages and on account and after risk of Narmadashankar Hurjiwan Joshi our client was declared to be the highest bidder for and purchaser of the under mentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand and thirty-five decimal five square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 54 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by the land of the Board laid out as a Service Passage, on the South-East by Plot No. 55 aforesaid leased to Hassonally Sarafally Ebrahimji on the South-West by Laburnum Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Honourable Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas Mehta and another and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7316 and 7335 and is with the dimensions thereof together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors and an out building consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Lessee or his under tenants and are now in the occupation of the under tenants of the said Mortgagees Amerchand Javerchand and Khimchand Amerchand and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No 2883 (18) Street No. 23 and are known as Daver Mansions.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1921.

Sd. MERWANJI KOLA AND CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
C21262

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, file cabinets, roll top tables, electro platedware, silverwares, crockery, rich glasswares, etc.

Under instructions from Major E. V. Watson, R.G.A., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 6th November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 37 Magdala Road, Colaba, near Observatory, the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror doors, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electro platedwares, rich Venetian glasswares, silverwares, roll top table, cheval glass, file cabinet, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th November, 1921.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderer
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

150. Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE SERGE, TWINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.
1 case containing about 95 doz. saxe wool i hose of assorted colours.
1 case containing 10 pieces Woollen Blue Serge.
1 case containing 8 pieces Black Lustre Sicilians No. 54 inches.
12 casks Sodium Sulphide.
On account and risk of the Insurance Office concerned.
1 case containing Glass Beads.
3 cases Furniture containing side-board, cupboard, palm-stand, dressing chest of drawers, Mirrors, etc., etc.
On account and risk of Tayebhai Adbeally Sootarwalla:—
4 cases Italian twine.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th instant, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness..
1 rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 bay waler horse.

On SUNDAY, the 6th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, Old Government House compound, next to Dr. Turkhad, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, McKenzie and Devji Canji, rich glass crockery and plated-ware, old china vases and jars, rich oil paintings and water colours, rich Persian and Indian carpets, table ornaments, electric hall and table lamps, wall and table clocks, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, corner cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases, one lot books, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, screens, suite of sofas and chairs, ice box utensils, 1 pigeon holes cabinet, etc., etc.
The property of Major E. C. Hodgson, I.M.S., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PACKING CASES, CANVAS, TEAKWOOD PLANKS AND RIBS, ETC.
Under instructions from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees of Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Prince of Wales' Museum compound, the following:—
One lot packing cases, canvas, teakwood planks and ribs, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD, NEAR MAHALAXMI STATION.
Under instructions from T. M. Kajiji, Esq., Guardian of the property of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Allimahomed Ismail, a lunatic, appointed by the Court in pursuance of the Judge's Order made in the matter of the Lunacy Act IV of 1912, and in the matter of the said lunatic dated the 11th day of June, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following:—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house and four chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Haines Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Old Survey No. 3422 and New Survey No. 3422, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 48 (28), Street No. 483B, containing by admeasurement 669 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on East by the property of Tayabali Akabarali, on the West by the property of Haji Kassam Jusab, on the North by the public road and on the South by the public passage, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakordas Hiralal and Co., Solicitors, or the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 5th November, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NORTH SIDE OF GRANT ROAD, NEAR TWO TANKS, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Hindujee Pragjee and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Malhari Satwaji Patel the mortgagor, since deceased in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under Indentures, of mortgage and further charges dated the 21st October 1917, 4th December 1917, 11th October 1918, 24th March 1919, and 17th July 1919, respectively made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, sell the undermentioned immoveable properties. On SATURDAY, the 5th November 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the unit and ground rent tenure (now redeemed from cess) together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the North side of Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 203 square yards, or there abouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3128, New No. 10025 Old Survey Nos. 4480, 4481 New Survey No. 5737 and bounded as follows. On or towards the North by the property of Gokuldas Madhavjee. On or towards the South by the said Grant Road and now by the property secondly described, on or towards the East by Bapty Road, on or towards the West by a gully.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground situate at North side of Grant Road, out side the Fort, and within the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 88 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos 3173 3178, New No. 10025, Old Survey Nos. 4480, 4481, New Survey Nos. 5736, 5737, and which piece is in the front of the property firstly described.
For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaokar, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, November 5th, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921
in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes.
To-night Saturday Nov. 5th at 9-30 p.m.
The great West-End Musical Farce
"OH JOY"
Matinee, To-morrow Sunday, Nov. 6th at 5-30 p.m. The great London Extravaganza from the London Pavilion.
"AFGAR"
Booking at the Theatre 3-30 p.m. To-day Sunday'r Booking at the Theatre on Sunday after 10.30 A.M.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 Tomorrow at 9-45 p. m.
"FULL OF PEP"
"FULL OF PEP"
"FULL OF PEP"
Featuring the Dynamic Star
HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON
A Rollicking Adventure of a Dare-Devil American.
Don't miss the Excelsior Pictures Tbey are just as good as the Best shown in Bombay.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE FIRST OF THE SEASON'S BIG THINGS!
Bombay's Own Favourite Actor
MATHESON LANG
in his Wonderful London Play
"CARNIVAL"
All the tense and beautiful scenes of the stage-play have been faithfully included in settings of beauty and lavishness that have never yet formed the back-ground for such an ideal subject. Interest—admiration— amazement — then growing excitement and emotional thrills will dominate the audience.
FIRST BRITISH SUPER PRODUCTION
"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"
Photo-play in seven Reels.
Produced from the Great Stage Success from the
NEW THEATRE. LONDON
Featuring
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
HILDA BAYLEY
(in their Original Parts)
IVOR NOVELLO
and strong supporting cast.
"CARNIVAL"
SEE—"CARNIVAL" a picture of Venetian Love and Romance laid in the beautiful and Picturesque City of the Doges—Venice—the wonder city of the old world—Venice—the picturesque and quaint.
See—Venice in "Carnival" time.
A Devoted Husband lavishes his love upon a pretty but famous butterfly! The friend so basely betrayed him! The great climax with its tragical ending! All, so realistic—so deep—as to compl tely carry one away.
SEE
MATHESON LANG'S
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
OF A MODERN "OTHELLO"

IMPERIAL
T -NIGHT
A PATHE MASTER-PIECE DRAMA
DIAMONDS OR HEARTS
SEE
"THE EMPIRE OF DIAMONDS"
A Surprise Romance that carries you away by its Beauty, Wonder and Drama, you will be lifted from your seat when you see a man, hanging from of the revolving wings of a Wind Mill, make a sensational escape through the leaping flames, you will be awe-struck at the inside of the gorgeous gambling salon at MONTE CARLO, shown for the first time in any photo-drama.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
The kind of thrills you'll talk and talk about
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m,
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.
Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.
FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE
Many other choicest and palatable varieties.
No fresh recommendation needed.
Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.
We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.
THE
Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

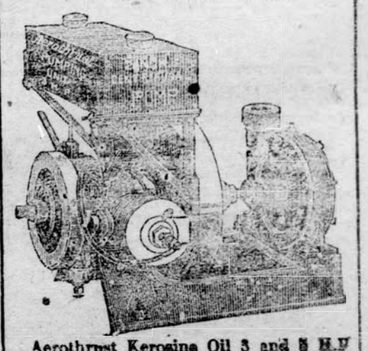
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Vivid Stirring Drama
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
A colorful photoplay of Mysterious Egypt.
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
Sparkling with Brilliant Settings.
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
Vibrate with Lightning action.
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
A Romance to hold you prisoner in its spell.
And a First Rate Comedy.
"SAVE YOUR MONEY."

SOMETHING DELICIOUS, CHARMING, ENTERTAINING ENLIVENING!
Messrs K. D and Brothers present this Week a roaring Photo-drama of feminine Foibles
A Paramount Picture
"Oh, You Women!"
Starring Ernest Truex and Louise Huff
5 Reels—5,000 feet.
A delightful Satire on the post-war conditions engendered in America by the women-folk, who rigged themselves up like men, and literally unsexed themselves
"Oh, You Women!"
He was just back from the war—wounded and longing for the sight of a regular female woman.
But he found mother and "her" and almost all the girls he knew wearing trousers They were also running the town, while the men nursed the babies And "she" had stolen his job!
So "Little Abe" declared a new war against a new tyranny. And as Abraham Lincoln freed the blackmen of the South so did Abraham Lincoln Jones free the white men of his home town.
If you're a woman it will make you laugh—and think a bit
If you're a man—"Oh you Women!"
"Oh, You Women!"
A clever and compelling up-to date Comedy, creating a new subtlety of humour on the screen. An uproariously funny exposition of the situations that developed after the war, namely the Feminist Movement.
"Oh, You Women!"
Now the end of an old world; the beginning of a new! And woman queen of the earth!
What will she do with her power? What of her place in the family? In politics? Will she keep the doughboy's job, or the doughboy's heart—or both?
In "Oh you Women!" John Emerson and Anita Leos tackle this great timely problem and mould it into a film story that glows with humour and throbs with power and hyman sympathy.
It's a story of a soldier who when he came home, found the men in the Kitchen and the women in—trousers!
You'll laugh—and think—when you see "Oh, You Women!"
A Comedy in the Programme Five Shows To-day at: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)
West End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT——————THIS WEEK
Messrs' K. A. Shetna & Co., present
A Great Hindu Mythological production
Lava-Kusa
Lava-Kusa
Lava-Kusa
A most interesting Episode from Ramayana
For the First Time in Bombay
at the
Venus Cinema
Venus Cinema
Venus Cinema
Opp. Goods Yards—Byculla—Tram Line
Times and Rates as Usual.

THRILLS, SUSPENSE EXCITEMENT AT THE GLOBE.
Messrs K. D. and Brothers have the greatest pleasure in announcing.
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
A glorious Picture that has won golden opinion.
"The Revenge Of Tarzan"
A complete Screen-Story that has previously been shown to the public at the Week-End under the title of "THE RETURN OF TARZAN"—and which was immensely patronised by the Cinema-loving public of Bombay.
The Revenge of Tarzan
The spine-tingling narrative of Tarzan, the Ape-Man.
All Tarzan Stories have without exception raised tremendous excitement and admiration.
Gene Pollard, as Tarzan, with a splendid all-star Cast are to be seen in this Masterpiece to the best advantage.
It is a complete story in itself and is no a serial.
The Revenge of Tarzan
The story commences on a liner bound from America to France and takes on from Paris to Algiers, then to Capetown and lastly to the heart of nature, the great jungle of Africa with all its mystery, terror and fascination.
Bombay cinefans will miss a treat if they do not go to the Globe this coming week and see Tarzan at his finest, see him fight a gang of roughs and hurl them about as though they were mere playthings in his hands, see him fight a horde of angry Arabs in Algiers, see his thrilling fights with the lions in the desert and the jungle and see him and his love once more after a terrible fire at sea.
A Comedy in the Programme
Five Shows To-day: at 3-30 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

AEROTHRUST
Centrifugal Pumps.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

Aerothrust Kerosine Oil 3 and 5 H.P Motor Engines, Direct connected 2" 3" Centrifugal pumping sets, Electri Lighting Sets, Out Board Motors and Binder Engines
SOLE AGENTS,
S. Navalkar & Sons.,
816, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Telegrams: "UTTAMSHETI", Bombay

ALL ROADS ARE GOOD ON A
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Field-path or esplanade are all alike to the bicycle which is fitted with Dunlop tyres and Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear and is Guaranteed for Ever all over the World.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings,
58, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 4.

S S Golconda, Lane, Tegal.
S S Petersham, Duffill Durban.
S S Sirena, Radostorrch, Genoa.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Palmer, London.
S S Yosnida Maru, Okimoto, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S City of Genoa, Haughton, Karachi.
S S Nilemede, Park, Colombo.
S S Favignana, Cahro, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sultania for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mandala for London.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Barpeta, for Persian Gulf.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda, 5316 tons, Captain G. R. Sale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Sirena:—The M. Italiana steamer Sirena, 5153 tons, Captain G. Radostorrch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passenger.s

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O. S. N. Companys' English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989 tons, Captain W. R Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 20th inst. a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yoshida Maru:—The steamer Yoshida Maru, 3349 tons, Captain H. Okimoto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S City of Genoa:—The City Line steamer City of Genoa, 3965 tons, Captain Haughton, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Favignana:—The M. Italiana steamer Favignana, 2284 tons, Captain V Cafiro, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 4.

S S Devanha for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co..
S S Mandala for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.
S S Massilia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 5000 cwts bonemeal, Ralli Bros.; 13000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.
S S Massilia for Liverpool:—25 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co.; 1000 cwt sultanias, Forbes Forbes C and Co.
S S Massilia for Glasgow 2001 cwt. myrabellam, Forbes Forbes C. and Co.
c/o. Genoa for Antwerp:—500 bales cotton Walmer and Co.
S S Nevasa for Antwerp:—'00 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.
S S Nevasa for Ghent:—200 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.
S S Nevasa for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.
S S Burnholme for Genoa:—50 bales cotton, H. Jagmohandas and Co., 2000 cwts castor.
S S Burnholme for Genoa:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Burnholme for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co. 2000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co. 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Favignana for Genoa:—6 bales silk chassum, Gorio Ltd. 18 bales silk cocoons, Gorio Ltd.
S S E. S. Erubesicos for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 125 bales cotton, L. Ebrahimji; 150 bales cotton fly, Alimahomed and Co.; 10 bales sheep skins, Cox and Co.; 30 bales buffalo hides, Cox and Co., 105 cwt myrabollams, Kaiyandas Bros. 1467 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 30 bales cotton fly, Khimji Vishram and Co. 110 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Sirena for Trieste:—56 baleswyh, F Offa
S S Sirena for Trieste:—495 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co. 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Sirena for Venice:—100 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co., 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 387 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushi Kaisha.
S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—77 cwt gum Arabic, Mulji Malse and Co.
S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Oza Burin and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Yorasa Cotton Trading Co. 2000 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Satsuma Maru for Kobe:—715 bales cotton, Yokahama Kuto Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Osaka Menka Kaisha; 1 pkg. cotton, Nissim Cotton Trading Co.; 644 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 400 bales cotton, Oza Burin and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Arjun Khimji and Co 201 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.
S S Tatsuma Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton. Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha; 1 pkg. cotton, Nissim Cotton Trading Co.
S S Tatsuma Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kaisha.
S S Satsuma Maru for Hongkong:—574 cwt. gum Arabic M H Achdeshti; 150 cwt. gum Arabic, M Malsa and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 4.

S S Naurel Behar, from Cochin. Agents:—The Merchant S N Co. Ltd.:—1139 robins copra, 499 bags Oilcakes, 150 bags pepper, 400 bales coir yarn.
Scindia S N Co. Ltd.:—6110 tons coal.
S S Maria Immaculator, from Cardiff. Agents:—W and A. Graham and Co., Ltd.—4861 tons coal.
S S Alessia, from Lourineo, Marques. Agents:—W and A. Graham and Co. Ltd:—6762 tons coal.
S S Trecarell from Calcutta. Agents:—B. I S. N. Co. Ltd.:—5000 tons coal.
S S Conde, from New Port. Agents:—Killick Nixon and Co.:—6752 tons coal.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 2nd Nov. 1921.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.		12 65
Sakels		23 50
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	18 82
	March	18 00
	May	17 65
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	17 73
	May	17 23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	11 94
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 71
April	..
May	11 55
June	..
July	11 34
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
Novemb ers	12 02
December	11 92
January	11 82
February	11 71
March	11 60
A pril	11 51
May	11 43
June	11 32
July	11 22
August	10 98
September	10 72
Oct.	10 52

Tease :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	21 50
Dec.	21 70
Jan.	21 90
Februa r	21 95
March	22 00
April	22 05
May	22 15
June	22 15
July	22 20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 2nd Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	There is no change in prices.
" " Fully Good	
" " Fine	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	
" " Fully Good	
" " Fine	
M. G. Broach, Good	
" " Fully Good	
" " Fine	
M. G. Soinde, Good,	
" " Fully Good	
" " Fine	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " Continent ..	16,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 48
" " " Mar.	18 37
" " " May	18 08
" " " July	17 62
Spot Cotton at New York	19 00
S ot Cotton at New Orleans	18 50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	18 17
" " " May	17 60
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	70 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 3rd Nov. 1921.

..re at New York ..	Jan.	18 27
	Mar.	18 20
	May	17 91
	July	17 46

Liverpool, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Oct.	11 98
	Jan.	11 76
	Mar	11 60
	May.	11 40

London, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 3/4 Steady
Bar Gold	5/4 7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	40 1/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	54 1/4
Far Silver Sport ..	40 1/2
" " 2 months hence	39 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Imterest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 /12 p/c. since 21st July 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 2nd Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 7/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
" Fins Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
" " " " 6 "	5 3/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	153 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov-Dec Sellers	£ 17/10
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Nov.-Dec. Value	27/9
" Months Jan.-April Value	28/4 1 2

Liverpool, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	12 65
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	23 50

New York, 2nd Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 92 62

EXCHANGE.

London, 2nd Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	53 45
In Germany	751 00
In Italy	97 20

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS,

Stockholm	17 22
Christiania	28 57
Amsterdam	11 49
Switzerland	21 15

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 2nd Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. Oct.Nov. Sellers 51

BARIL WHEAT 6 1-2 lbs.—Nov.-Dec. Sellers 52

KARACHI BARLEY Jan.-Feb. Sellers 51

Wheat:—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 5/8
Hongkong	£ 99
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	£ 16 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Nominal.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£ 18 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED :—Inactive steady.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Value ..	£ 9
TORIA PAPESEED Nov.-Dec. Quoted. Firmly held	£ 18 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Paid	£ 15 5/8
" " Nov. Dec. Paid	£ 15 3 4
Tone :— Firm. " Tending dearer.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 67
Copper Braziers	£ 96
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 71 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 77 7/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	57
Government Securities 3 %	49
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 104

RUBBER,

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. ..	10
Tone :—Very steady.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	19

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nov./Dec. Sellers 15/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. Sellers	19 6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov./Dec. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov./Dec. Sellers	20 9
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 4.

Today 22 points being reported lower in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April/May at Rs. 483½ and declined to Rs. 482. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 488½, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 487½. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 488½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 489. and closed at Rs. 490. Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 422½ and after touching Rs. 420½ advanced till Rs. 425 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 418 and declined to Rs. 416½, remaining Rs. 421 at 4 p.m. F G Bengal December/January was Rs. 342.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday. Japan shippers are reported to have bought about 3 000 bales of old Berar and Central Provinces cotton.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	490
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	344
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	428
Do. March	423

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	490
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	344
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	427
Do. March	423

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	320	305	290	..	..
M G Oomra's No. 4	375	365	345	..	..
M G. Central P. No. 1	405	395	375	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	390	380	365	..	..
Southerns	..	..	400	390	375

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 3rd Nov. 1921.

Cotton	2652	Bales.
Wheat	3764	Cwts.
Linseed	2274	"
Rape, etc.	112	"
Gingellyseed	2716	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	3384	"
Castorseed	542	"
Rice	854	"
Myrabollams	1508	"
Cottonseed	609	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	Nil	
Juwar	3221	"
Masur	89	"
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	3703	"
Coal	1542	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p. m. Bombay, 4th Nov. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/8
Bank Demand	1-4 13/32
Doc. Acceptaner 3 m/s	1/5 0
Fcs. Demand	364
American Dollars	374
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	..
Japan	177
Singapore	169 1/2

Market s—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEHDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations Brass Rates,

6-30 p. m 4th Nov. 1921.

Bazaar Terms.

Beady.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	75	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	83	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla ..	87	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	61	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Jawa	52	0	0
Groundnuts	65	0	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0
Casterseeds	49	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	10	0
Linseed May	12	15	3
Cotton Seeds Ready	38	0	0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12	4	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50 ..	12	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	13	8	0
Teelseed, Black	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	....		
Jawa	....		
Mowraseed	9	0	0
Castorseeds	10	0	0
Cottonseeds Ready	4	14	0

STOCKS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 26,041 bales and 39,226 cases of cotton piecegoods as on 30th September last, which shows a decrease of 1,256 bales and 905 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of cotton twist and yarns on the 30th September last stands at 7,084 packages, which shows a decrease of 813 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during September last have been 10,632 packages of cotton piecegoods and 10,031 packages of yarns. The imports during September 1921 of cotton piecegoods have been 5,489 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 2,298 packages, including those from Japan.

The quptations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli s Fari No. 2000	38×37½/8		16	0	0
" 100000	46× "	..	18	8	0
" No. 33000	45× "	..	17	8	0
" 2800	37× "	..	14	0	0
Graham s No. 2730	39× "	..	15	8	0
" Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
" No. 2310	44×38½	..	..		
Dewhurst BBB	38×38½	..	23	8	0
" BB	39×38 3/2	..	20	0	0
Bombay Co. s No. 2580	44×38	..	..		
" No. 1500	39×37½/38	..	15	0	0
" No. 5600	38×37½/38	..	..		
Ritchie s No. 510	39×37½/38	..	..		
" " 4462	41× "	..	..		
" " 1566	33×37½	..	..		
Forbes "	38×37½/38	..	..		
Lyon s Shunker	39× "	..	..		
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell s Dragon	29×40	..	22	8	0
Ralli s Musjid No. 425	26×40	..	16	0	0
Mitsui s Elephant	29×40	..	22	8	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli s No. 18	45×22	..	10	14	0
" " 18	40×22	..	9	12	0
" " 138	40×22	..	8	4	0
" " 636	44×22	..	10	4	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman s No. 1500	32×42	..	29	0	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	3640×	..	34	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	..	22	0	0
Forbes' K B. 100	3 ×40	..	..		
" 151	33×40	..	22	8	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli s No. 6	41×19	..	..		
" No. 60	46×18	..	..		
" No 605	51×19	..	12	12	0
" No. 6000	56×19	..	..		
" No. 88	58×20	..	11	12	0
" No. 1270	27×18	..	4	12	0
" No. 818	39×20	..	10	14	0
" No. 1440	54×20	..	7	0	0
" No. 5352	60×20	..	14	0	0
" No. 2755	60×20	..	15	8	0
" No. 1702	53×20	..	22	10	0
Ritchie s No. 1260	27×18	..	4	12	0
" No. 119	37×18	..	..		
" No. 220	42×18	..	..		
" No. 339	47×18	..	..		
" K/4 h-39",44",49"	54"×18	..	7	6	0
" No. 95	58×20	..	11	12	0
" No. 15	40×18	..	..		
" No. 375	45×18	..	..		
" No. 975	50×18	..	..		
" No. 615	....	..	..		
Graham a "Baloon	58×20	..	11	12	0
" No. 142	34×19	..	11	0	0
" No. 850	36×18	..	11	0	0
Greaves s No. 5060	27×18	..	4	10	0
WHITE NAIMSOOKS—					
Ralli s No. 7070/9000	27×18	..	5	4	0
" Nos. 61/81	.. "	..	5	2	0
" Nos. 1900	.. "	..	4	8	0
" Nos. 39620 T.B.	38×22	..	8	12	0
Graham s Nos. 88/8888	28×18	..	..		
" 95950/97970	..	..	..		
" Saraswati	38×18	..	..		
" "Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	8	0
" No. 50000	"	..	7	0	0
" Nos. 33340/33380/33360	"	..	7	8	0
Lyon s Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26×18	..	4	8	0
Greaves Nos. 30000/50000					
" No. 4000 T.B	38×22	..	8	10	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18	..	4	8	0
e. W. & Co's Nos. 5899/5822 "Motor Car"	"	..	4	8	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	"	..	..		

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 4.

We have nothing but a quiet market to report during the week with fair demand and heavy arrivals expected from Java and Mauritius and prices for ready sugars have been further reduced by eight annas per cwt all round.

Calcutta and Karachi markets are reported quiet with large stocks and no business. Java market has remained quiet without buyers although Trust is reported to have sold the balance of White Sugar to a Japanese Firm at 12½ gilders F O B.

Home and American markets are weak without any business. There is no news from Mauritius and Natives are selling in our market at Rs. 13-6-0 Free Bombay Harbour. The s s Sirsa has sailed from Mauritius with 80,000 bags of sugar for our market.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks—

T M O Rs. 19-13-0 equals 19s 6d F B Harbour stocks 135,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 19-14-0 equals F B Harbour stocks 25,000 bags.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.				Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Mar.	12%		320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%		586
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14%		86
Emperial ..	100	..	19%		1400
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..	14%		127
Morina	..	..	9%		38
Central Rs. 25 M. ..	50	April	14%		19
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7%		45 xd.
Tata . Rs 20	75	..	As. 12		23/4
Union 75	50	Rs.			5
EXCHANGE BANKS					
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.	12%		14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%		63
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125		32%		95
Mercantile Bank B £188	25	Mar.-Sept.	16%		201
C121	26	Sept.-Mar.	10%		254
National £212		Feb.-Oct.	£39½		37

PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	52
Fort s	475	Nov.	150	1226
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	665
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Mamar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	486
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	110	880 xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	859 xd.
Volkert O. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	90	858

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11	%	126
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	" do.	12	%	800
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	%	103
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	6	%	84
Chaparmukh-Silghat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	%	78
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	5	%	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	%	63
Gujerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5	%	70
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4	%	62
Khulna Shagirghat Ry.	100	..	4	%	100
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4	%	75
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5	%	68
Mymensingh ..	100	..	5	%	78
Pachora Jaunner ..	100	Jan.-July	5	%	71
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	%	59
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5	%	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	100	July-Dec.	10	%	120
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	11	%	895
pper Sind Light Ry. ..	100	..	6	%	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	19%		175
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	4%		790
Adhnra Valley P	1,000	..	4%		100
P, Rs.	50	..	7%		55
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		135
Karachi L. & P ..	100	..	..		108
Surat Elect.	100	..	..		4 price
Tata Hydro-Elect. O. ..	1,000	Jan.	25		880
" " P. ..	1,000	Jan.	35		870
Telephone ..	68	..	2		167

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Year d. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.		100	2959
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	..	330
Alola	50	..	..	..	105
Asar Vij477	100	..	..	..	103
Bhiwani	100	Dec.	12½		92
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500	..	35		1260
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	2	Mar.-Sept.		138	1775
Bombay Industrials	150	..	..		150
Bradbury Mills	250	..	35		1260
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.		90	1025
Central India	500	May-Nov.		140	5140
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%		870
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	268		2770
ords	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	358		3300
Crescent	100	do.	60		650
Currimbhoy	200	do.	100		2340
David	200	do.	140		1515
Dawa	250	do.	259		1670
Edward Seasoon	200	May-Nov.	As. 8		605
Elphinstone	100	..	100		105
Emperor Edward	100	do.	15		1500
Fazulbhoy	250	May	100		1675
Finlay Mills	250	..	300		1580
Framji Petit	1,000	May	120		2118
Globe	100	..	150		800
Gokak Mill	100	June	20		240
Gold Mohor	100	..	20	227	1/8
Hindustan	1,000	..	50		500
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	100		2453
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	120		220
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	510		220
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	100		710
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150		625
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140		640
Kastoorchand	500	Mar. Sept.	90		1400
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300		1700
Kastao	100	June-Dec.	..		740
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	27		3670
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500		4950
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25		370
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	200		2000
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	300		3900
Manockji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500		5700
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100		1500
Mayer Seasoon	100	do.	25		425
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	350		7000
Mysore Spinning I	250	Feb.-Aug	60%		7800
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	100		910
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	100		1225
Pabaney	250	..	140		1100
Pearl	250	..	..	5	1250
Phoenix	100	Mar.-S	..		1040
Planet Mill	100	..	..		340
Premier	100	..	15		235
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	20		258
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000		340
Seasoon Silk	500	April	25		100
Sholapore	1,500	do.	25		1800
Simplex	250	June, Aug.	30		967/8
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	..	350		485
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	100		2800
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15		4810
Swan	250	Oct.	..		140 7/8
Tata O	500	..	84		1675
P	500	..	6		1000
Union Mill	250	..	200		550
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	..		2250
P	500	..	750		2200
Western India	1,000	..	125		561

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Acock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-M	100		785
Back Bay Bath	50	..	8		40
Badham Pile	10	..	8		100
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	..		13 dis.
Bo. Burma T. Corporta.	125	..	Rs. 20		617
Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25	125	..	8		145
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	225		1625
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	..	2		20
Bombay Steam Navi O	250	Mar.-Sept.	7		292/8
gation Co. P	250	Oct.	8%		300
Bombay Uganda	100	..	612		Dea.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct &	80%		70
British Burma Petroleum	3	Mar.-Oct.	As. 6		13/8
The Eastern O	25	..	..		..
Chemical Co. Dfsh	111	..	Nil.		18
Empire Life Rs. 50	100	..	48%		36
Gobhai Karamjis O	100	..	Re. 1	388	1/8
George Gahagan & Co.	100	..	Re. 1		64
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	Dec.-July	7%		5 dis.
Co. P	200	Dec.-July	7%	75	nom.
Jons. Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	245	nom.
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	50%		220
Kemp & Co.	200	July	25		125
Marcks & Co.	100	Jul/	12	147	1/2
Marshad Price Co.	100	..	4%		100
Meadane Price Co.	100	..	7%		90
McKennies Ltd.	100	..	30%		620
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	..		21/8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25		150
O.Govt.&Llds A.Rs. 50	250	May	30%		350
Phillips & Co.	40	July	..		40
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	50		615
Scindia	1	..	Nil.		11
Sirdar Cachas Gas Co. O	100	Sept.	35%		150
P	75	..	..		80
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	20	..	6%		106
P	100	Mar.-Sept.	6%		
Tata Iron Ord (ND	300	..	..		71/4
Dif (")	400	..	..		235
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..	..		378
Thackey & Co.	50	June	..		30
Tata Oil Mills	100	..	1/562		92/8
Western India Chemical Co.	100	..	..		5 dis.

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Bay. E—Ex Div.

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THE WEATHER

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th November, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Jhansi night temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa and in defect at Rajkot, Veraval and Surat. Day temperature is higher than usual as Dwarka; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Chanda where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal or in slight defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is nearly normal or slightly lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly genetal rain has occurred in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur reports 0.48in. Bijapur 0.55in and Belgaum 3.02in. Skies are heavily clouded at Poona and in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is slightly to considerably lower than usual, the defect from the normal amounting to 16deg at Sholapur; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable decrease of rain in the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras A heavy fall of 3.02in at Belgaum is the only one which exceeds an inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded over the Peninsula and fine clear weather prevails over the northern half of the reporting area. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in southeast Madras, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the south Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd November 1921.

The slight depression off the Konkan coast has ceased to be of importance. The monsoon has again been active over the Peninsula except in the northern districts. Rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad, Mysore, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan and local in the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in south Burma.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are.—Hanamkonda one and a half inches; Gulbarga two; Chitaldrug three and Madura seven.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr in.	29.917
Temperature of Air	degrees	82 0
Wet Bulb Thermometeter ..	„	73 6
Dew Point	„	70.0
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0 672
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)..		5.6
Maximum temperature of Air	„	87.4
Minimum do do ..	„	75.2
General direction of Wind } from midnight to midnight }		ENE,NE,SE
Movement of Wind do.	miles	156

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thu. ..	10th Nov	m 6 58	25 1
		8 0a	24 4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thu. ..	10th Nov.	m 0 31	20 8
		1 50a	19 1

COLOUR-MARKET.

November 4.

The market remains easy and at the new reduced rates good business passed in Muhurat. Mofussil inquiries were in Directs and Alizarine. Sulphers were in poor demand. Miscellaneous section was quiet. The tone though steady cannot be called robust.

Quotations:—
Congo red (Niz) Rs. 3/4/0 per lb
Congo red (Bolt) Rs. 3/2/0 per lb.
Congo red (without brand) Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine 4B Rs. 4 per lb.
Delta Purpurine 5B Rs. 5/4/0 per lb.
Green Crystals Rs. 7/8 per lb.
Metanil Yellow K Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Magneta Crystals Zun. Rs. 13/8/0 per lb.
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 140/150 per cwt.
Sulpher Black Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.

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MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1921.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-5-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-5-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 97-10-0
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 97-6-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 97-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London:—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 3/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 13/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 7/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/2.
Tone of Exchange—Steady at fall.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 366.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 388.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 378.
On Japan:—Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 177.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 170.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 163½.
On New York—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 378.
London Gold ready S. 104-7.
London Silver ready d. 40-4.
London Silver forward d. 39-10.
Tone of silver—Idle and Dull market.
CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.
American Exchange—Dols. 3.94½.
French Exchange—Frcs. 53.40.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 58.00.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 21.10.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 55.10.
German Exchange—Mrks. 833.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, 100/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 100/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931, 101.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/8.
5 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 66.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, 66.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 66.

FINANCE.

Money is in abundant supply and the Inter Bank call rate is about 1½ per cent. with little inquiry. The deposit rate is about 2½ per cent for three month speriod. Judging from the present state of trade generally, is looks as though money will remain on the easy side during this year.

Exchange was steady in the vicinity of 1/4¾ during the early part of the week, but declined later on on bazar speculators covering sales. There were som eyen bills offering, while Calcutta had a few bills also. The bazar speculators were badly off with their November contracts, with the result that there was some covering on account of a few defaulters. The tone of the market is uncertain, as it has almost always been. A fair amount of import business has been put through in wheat from Australia and "coal" from England as well as from other foreign countries.

Gold has been steady this week with a fair demand for ready lots. The off-take is about 20,000 tolas daily and the estimated stock is about six lakhs tolas.

Silver fluctuated between Rs. 96-12 and Rs. 98-4. On the rise bazar is a good seller, while at the lower level. China supports the markets. The daily off-take is about 35 bars and the stock on hand is about 6,000 bars.

The Shanghai/London rate is 3/10, the Hongkong/London 28½ and the Japan/London 2/5-1/8.

SHARES.

The market opened on the "Divali" night with a large business in cotton mill shares. In fact for the "New Year" there were transactions recorded in almost all kind of shares, excepting in those of new companies, which are unfortunately neglected. After the holidays, the selling pressure on Wednesday and Thursday, was heavy with the result that prices are about Rs. 300 lower in big shares and Rs. 100 in small shares. The "attack" began severely when it was common knowledge that there was a split in the syndicates camps and that some of its members had cleared out leaving the others to hold 'the baby'!

Besides the sales of local cloth were not large as the mills wanted to dictate the price of Rs. 1/12 to Rs 1/14 per pound, which the cloth merchants rightly refused to pay as foreign cloth could be had about Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1/6 per pound.

The mill-owners are out to profiteer and appear well inclined to kill the hen (Swadeshi Movement) that lays the golden egg. Everywhere the order is to reduce prices and if our industrialists do no follow this, they are bound to have hard times later on.

In the miscellaneous section Tata deferred moved down to Rs. 270, but close steady at Rs. 290. Trams are steady round Rs. 136. Bank shares were in good demand; Imperial Banks are quoted at Rs. 1410, Tata Banks were in demand at Rs. 24.

The share market was closed to-day.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange yesterday:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2950, Alliance 380, Apollo 105, Bx. Cotton 1260, By. Dyeing 1775, Bradbury 1250, Century 1035, Cent. India 5140, Colaba Land 2770, Coorla 3300, Crescent 650, Currimbhoy 1815, David 1670, Edw., Sassoon 665, Fazulbhoy 1675, Finlay 1580, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 710, Jamshed Mfg. 625, Kastoorchand 1600, Kohinoor 3670, Meyer Sassoon 425, New Great 1265, New City 910, Pabani 1100, Pearls 1260, Phoenic 1140, Premier 235, Planet 340, Shapurji 485, Simplex 967/8, Standard 2800, Swan 1407/8, Swadeshi 4810, Tata Mill 1675.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 785, B. Burma 517/8, B. Burma N. I. 145, Bt. Burma pet 13/8, B. Tramway 135, B. Steam 292/8, Bundi Cement 42, Ind. Cement 370, Katni Ord. 270, Katni Defd. 1425 New India 21/8, Tata Iron Ord. 80, Tata Iron Defd. 295, Tata Iron N. Ord. 71/4 Tata Iron N. Defd. 235, Tata Dydro 860, Tata Oil 92/8 and Scindia Steam 11

HOME MARKETS.

Nothing fresh to report from Home markets. They all think that set-backs are only temporary, but the market will quickly advance on favourable news as the south continues firm. The following are the changes in the Home markets as quoted and compared with the last week.

Week commencing from 26th Oct. to 2nd November 1921.

Liverpool spot 1921	.....	13.02 ...	12.63—39
New York spot 1921	.....	19.20 ...	19.00—20
Liverpool Jany. 1922	.....	12.48 ...	12.08—40
Liverpool March 1922	.....	11.98 ...	11.60—38
New York Jany. 1922	.....	18.58 ...	1849— 9
New York March 1922	.....	18.40 ...	18.37— 3

LOCAL MARKET.

F. G. Broach up May 1922 opened in the Marwadi Bazar at Rs. 508½ on the 28th Oct. last, declined gradually to Rs. 467 on the 2nd Nov. again advanced to Rs. 489 on the 3rd and closed yesterday evening at Colaba at Rs 488.

Fine Oomras for D. January 1922 opened at Rs 443 on the 28th October last, declined gradually to Rs. 410 on the 2nd November, again advanced to 426½ on the 3rd and closed at Colaba the same evening at Rs. 426.

As expected the decline here is too rapid and we are really on purity with home markets. We recommend our friends to buy locally as well as in the Home markets, as we expect gradual improvement in both the markets with fluctuations if one has patience.

READY MARKET.

Our market for ready cotton was dull during the week under review. There was some inquiry by Japan Exporters for nice fine Nagpur/Wardha cotton and very moderate inquiry for nice Bengals by Local millwalas. About 9,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1921.

	Jan	March	May	July
Liverpool close 1/2nd	11.52	11.60	11.43	11.22
New York close 3rd	11.24	18.20	1771	1843 20
	.19	.17	-10	-19

Yesterday's Colaba closing. Broach-Ap-May 488—Omra 2/9 a.m. 426-21 March Bengal 338. Marvadi Bazaar to-day's quotatiosn. 414 Omra, 425.30 Bengal 341.

Market steady with some business passing. Ready quotations, American 375-50.

Deshi 280-320.
Bengal 320-330..

Yesterday's arrival bales 3211.

Ready market continues to rule quiet. Old Berar C. P. Provinces and Bengals have fair demand, owing to great difference between old and new stocks. Difference is about from Rs. 65 to 75 and some old cotton is enquired.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Jute shares ruled dull and weak with very limited business reported. Coal shares were steady to firm with pronounce demand for Kosoonda and Nyadee Burrakua and Dudamdih and fair number of shares changed hands. Miscellaneous section was quiet. Hume pipes ruiing easier and Dunbar cotton closing on lower level that at opening.

The following were closing quotations:

Coal:—Bansjorah 31-4; Baraboni 18 x.d.; Bengal Bhatdee 13-12; Bengal Giridih 27-8; Borrea 46; Borrea (Prefs.) 81; Burra Dhemo 12; Burrakur 51-8; Caledonian 8-4; Ghusick 31-8; Gopalichuck 15; Industry 19-4; Kalapahari 33-12; Karanpur Development 65 and 66; S. L. Kosoonda and Nyadee 34-4 x.d.; New Beerbhoom 40-8; New Kessurgarh 33; Pench Valley 450 x.d.; Raneegunge 64; C. P. Samla 20; Seetarampore 26-8; Sendra 32-12; Sowarih 11; Sutikdih 12-14; West Dharmaband 10-2;

Jute:—Alliance 362; Century 8; Craig 6; Gondalpara 790; Howrah 34-4; Kamarhatty 600; Kanknarrah 360 s.l.; Reliance 34 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 9; Automatic tools 5-12; Allahabad Bank (Prefs.) 91; Bengal Nagpur Cotton 485; Bowreah cotton 1,050; British India Tabacco 3; British India Corporation (Ord.) 11-12; British India Corporation (Defd.) 17-6; Central Provinces Cement 7-8 and 7-8; S. L. Dessai and Parbattia Tea 101; Dunbar Cotton 588; Hooghly Flour 38-8; Hume Pipes 8; Imperial Bank Contry 395; S. L. Indian Iron and Steel New 32-8; Disc. Iron and Steel Old 67-8; Kesoram Cotton 18-14; Peaces Slipway and Engineering 2-14; Titaghur Paper 26 s.l.; Walford Transport Coy. 4-12.

Government paper three half per cent. quoted at Rs. 59-12 and small lots Rs. 60. War bonds short loans 100-10 and longer periods 101-2 per cent. Imperial Bank of India Calcutta rate for Demand Loans remains unchanged, being five per cent.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTCN (ETC, SIDING.)

Description		A Stock on 31st Aug. 1921.	B* Imports during Sept. 1921.	C Stock on 30th Sept. 1921.	D Approximate total deliveries during Sept. 1921	E Increase or Decrease of Stocks as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 30th Sept 1928	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
1) Cotton Piece-goods ..	Bales.	27,279	6,317	26,041	7 555	—1,256	37,025	35.258	38,482	3.4036	31.065
2) Cotton Piece-goods ..	Cases.	40,131	2,172	39,226	3.077	—905	27.106	5.432	8 964	29,003	33 609
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-Goods	Bales.	1,383	36	1 373	46	—10	1,252	1,049	1,147	1,039	273
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	3,794	692	3,792	704	—2	2,132	1,115	1,194	1,815	942
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns"	Packages.	7,897	9,218	7.084	10 031	—813	7,804	3,847	8,137	4,147	6 436
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns ..	Packages.	1,498	1,578	1,712	1,364	+214	1,957	3,300	3,742	2,224	2,449
(7) Copper—Brasiers ..	Tons.	1,394	284	1.366	312	—28	2,022	63	457	1.161	2 539
(8) Yellow Metal—Brasiers	Tons.	1,187	436	1.129	494	—58	2 095	225	217	282	778

* B.—Including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 199, (2) 122, (3) Nil, (4) 231, (5) 20, (6) 194, (7) Nil, (8) Nil.

N.B.—Approximate Total Deliverees (etc., etc., etc.), particular month.

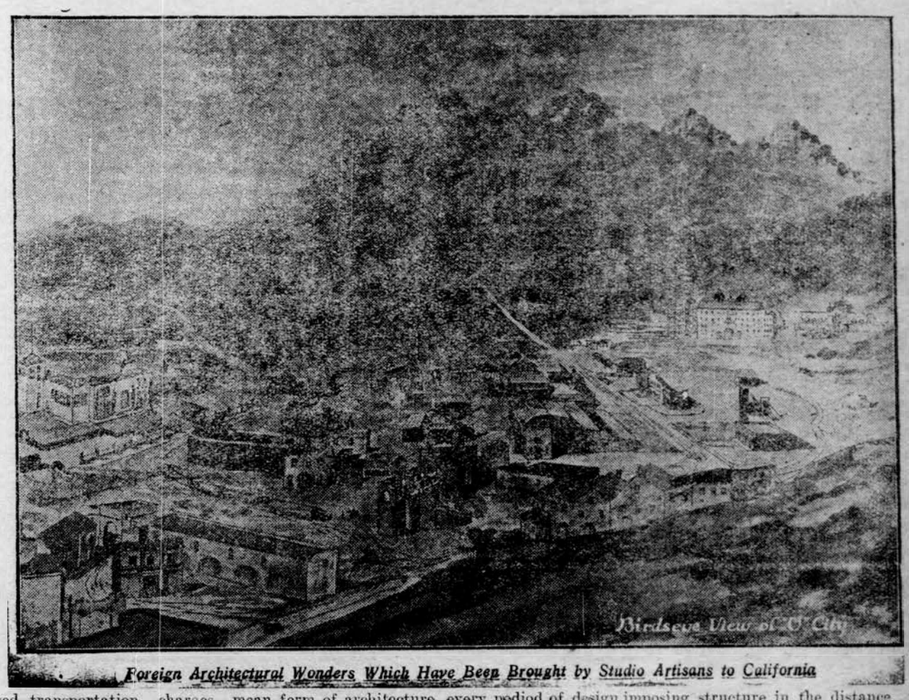
GO TO

CINEMA PRECIOUS,

AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT OR ANY NIGHT DURING THIS WEEK AND

GO ROUND THE WORLD
IN A DAY AT THE
UNIVERSAL CITY



Foreign Architectural Wonders Which Have Been Brought by Studio Artisans to California

Increased transportation charges mean nothing in the life of a visitor to the motion picture studios of California. He can better the record of Jules Verne's hero in "Round the World in Eighty Days" by seventy-nine days at least. Somaliland and Siberia, Capetown and Carthage, Monaco and Manchuria, Benares and Bloody Gulch, Yukon and Yokohama, Michigan Boulevard and Main Street—all have been transported on the Magic Carpet of the Director to Los Angeles.

Nestling in the beautiful San Fernando Valley, a few miles from the centre of Los Angeles, Universal City affords the would be-globe-trotter an opportunity to circumnavigate the world without the inconveniences of sea sickness, passport and customs duties. One can find here every

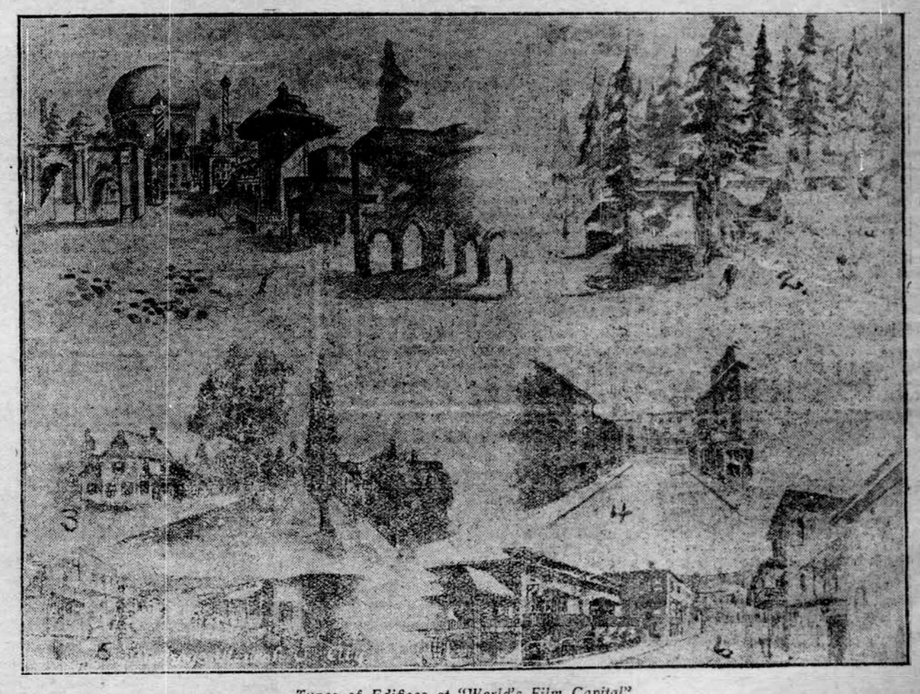
and virtually every type of edifice. Palace and hovel, marble castle and dobe hut, igloo and tepee, thatched cottage and production of a motion picture, the technical department's studio artisans can build it, accurately and speedily.

The above illustration gives a meagre idea of the variety of buildings erected at Universal City within the past few months

The Spanish mission on the left figures prominently in Carmel Myer's forthcoming release, "The Kiss"; the set on the right represents a section of London's weird Limehouse district and was the locale of much of the action in "Reputation," Priscilla Dean's latest Universal-Jewel; the beauty.

imposing structure in the distance is the \$200,000 Monte Carlo set erected for Erich Von Stroheim's "Foolish Wives," which it is predicted will cost more than a million dollars, and in the center of the picture is a typical frontier mining town, the locale of Harry Carey's next picture, "Desperate Trails." Beyond the mining camp may be seen a charming New England village built for "The Beautiful Gambler," adapted from the Peter B. Kyne novel, "Renunciation" and starring Grace Darmond.

Universal City comprises 1,200 acres and has been founded in 1912. Virtually every motion picture star in the United States has worked there—nearly every prominent visitor to this country has viewed its novel sights.



Types of Edifices at "World's Film Capital"

If you see it in a "move," it's so, perhaps.

Whoever said "the camera cannot lie" was cirrect to a certain extent; but neglected, discreetly, to comment on the deception occasionally practised on "movie fans" by technical directors. The realism with which scenes of foreign parts are made on the Coast is not the least interesting phase of the science of taking motion pictures,

The art of camouflage as regards motion picture sets has been developed to a high degree at Universal City. When the exception of certain serials which usually are seven or eight times as long as the ordinary feature film, virtually all Universal pictures are made in California. The notable exceptions to this rule are the forthcoming Eddie Polo serial, filmed in Cuba; a recent Marie Walcamp release, "The Dragon's Net," made in Japan, China and the Phillipines," and one or two other chaptered-dramas. The expense of sending an entire company and equipment abroad would, in most cases, be prohibitive.

VARIETY FOUND IN SETS.

An idea of the variety to be found in the exterior sets on the Universal City lot may be gained by a glance at the above illustration: Scene 1 portrays the elaborate set for the "Virgin of Stamboul" with its magnificent Sultan's palace, its lofty minarets and domed mosque. Scene 2 graphically depicts the snow-swept fastnesses of the North woods; in the foreground a facsimile of a Hudson Bay trading post is shown wherein much of the action in Frank Mayo's recent feature, "The Magnificent Brute," took place. Scene 3, a peaceful village street, figured prominently in Gladys Walton's current film, "The Man Tamer." Scene 4 used by Carmel Myers in her latest production, "Cheated Love," represents a street scene in the New York City Ghetto. Scene 5 is an accurate representation of a cow-camp in the days of the Old West, the seat of much of the action in Harry Carey's current photodrama, "The Wallop." Scene 6, from "Reputation," Priscilla Dean's current thriller, is an exact counterpart of a little-known section of London's Limehouse disrric had reproduces in detail the sordid squalod of that sinister locality.

The last word in accuracy of detail and magnificence of sets are to be found, however, in the forthcoming Erich Von Stroheim super-production, "Foolish Wives." More than \$200,000 was spent to reproduce, at Universal. City, the Monte Carlo Casino. To have his picture authentic to the last degree, Von Stroheim even went to the trouble of importing some of the crested napkins of unique pattern used at the Continental resort. It has always been Universal's boast that every detail shown in their films is absolutely right. Thus far that company has never shown a picture wherein any discrepancy was evident—the architecture was right, the period of the furniture was always in keeping, the costumes invariably, were part of the picture.

If Universal has any money after Von Stroheim is through filming the million-dollar "Foolish Wives" it will offer a reward to anyone discovering an inaccuracy in that production.

BOOKING ENQUIRIES TO THE AGENT

Universal Film Manufacturing Company,
Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY

UNCROWNED KING OF BOMBAY.

BORN LEADER OF MEN.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE.

The Parsi Rajkiya Sabha celebrated the Sixth Anniversary of the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, last night, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

MR. R. K. SIDHWA.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (of Sindh) said if they had but tried in the humblest possible manner to follow in the footsteps of Sir Pherozesha they would have done a great service to their country. What Sir Pheroze shah was saying so many years ago, they were but repeating now. The question was often asked what would Sir Pherozeshah have done at this juncture, Sir Pherozeshah's had taught them not to be afraid of any one, and to do their duty in a fearless manner and, therefore, the answer was obvious. He taught Indians to dare everything if they desired to do their duty to their country. As long as truth was on their side, there was not the least occasion for them to fear the authorities. Sir Pherozeshah was an Indian first and a Parsi aftewards, and throughout his life he followed this rule implicitly. From the very beginning of his career, the service of the country had the first call on his time, and no sacrifice was too small towards that end. His services to this country were invaluable and if he had been living he would have been in the forefront of the fight now going on. The fight for political rights was going on as vigorously then, as at the present time and a great deal of the credit was, therefore, due to them. Even at a time when political agitation in this country was a new thing, Sir Pherozeshah had dared to fight the authorities and had thus left a valuable lesson for them to follow.

The speaker then went on to enumerate the various services of Sir Pherozeshah to this country in different spheres for the uplift of his countrymen. During the Ilbert Bill controversy the European planters, conspired together to kidnap the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, but nothing was done to them and to-day when the Ali Brothers and others were fighting openly for their country, they had been convicted and sent to jail by that very Government, amidst the acclamations of Anglo-Indians and their many toadies. The very Parsi papers which were abusing Pherozeshah, Dadabhai, Wacha and others were doing the same thing now in regard to their leaders although they might be praising Sir Pherozeshah and Dadabhai now, since they were dead. He appealed to the Parsis to do what Sir Pherozeshah had done, and not to doubt for a moment what he would have done if he had been living now.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said fortunately or unfortunately the anniversary had fallen upon a time when perhaps his loss both in the civic and political life of this country was most keenly and intensely felt. Sir Pherozeshah was one of the brightest stars in the political and intellectual horizon of Western India for two or three generations and even now they felt the usefulness of the institutions which he had started during his life time not only in this coutry. but also out of it. Apart from his services to this country, his services to his community were most valuable. It was said that the Parsi community was not well-known them outside the city and wherever they went in India they were honoured as the co-religionists of Mehta and Dadabhai Naoroji; and in that way his services to his community were more valuable than of those who had donated a few lakhs of their surplus wealth.

They should have expected that on such an occasion when they were celebrating the anniversary of one of their greatest men, the Parsi aristocracy would have attended the meeting in large numbers, but it was a matter of shame that these men had time to attend others meetings in regard to the Prince of Wales's arrival, etc., but not to attend such a meeting as theirs, where they were celebrating the life of a hero. From Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to Mr. Nowroji Dumasia, from Dadabhai Naoroji to Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy it seemed as great a fall, as from the Mount Everest to the ditch below. (Loud laughter.) When they saw their present leaders they had to hang their heads in very shame and they were ashamed to call such men as their leaders. They were going to spend thousands of rupees by smoking away on a child-like toy show and pantomime, and if Sir Pherozeshah had been alive he would not have allowed this waste. When they were hearing of the famine in Khulna and other parts of India, it was a matter of great shame that so much money was being wasted. If Sir Pherozeshah had been alive to-day, he would have left the Municipal Hall in anger and would never have allowed eight lakhs of rupees to be frittered away in eight days. Although Sir Pherozeshah had disappeared from their midst it was a matter of great pride to them that another hero had arisen on their shoulders the mantle of Sir Pherozeshah had fallen. There was no one who could fill the void left by Sir Pherozeshah and Dadabhai Naoroji, although there were many men among them to fill the fat posts and earn titles. Sir Pherozeshah had left living monuments which inspired the people even to-day. The Presidency Association was the premier political body in this country and it was started by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and in London he had started the London East India Association, which had done very valuable work for this country. Even the Presidency Association was now forgetting the lesson which he had taught us and it had now fallen on evil days and the day had gone when it was the premier political body in this country. In the Municipal Corporation, which he had inspired by his untiring efforts, there was now no man left who could come up to him. What was the Corporation then and what was the Corporation now? By that means they could appreciate the services he had rendered to the city. The Corporation, then, was the master of the Municipal body and of the municipal servants, and to-day they found the Municipal Commissioner master of the Corporation and it had become a body for giving addresses to incoming and outgoing potentates and governors rather than to look after the health and sanitation of the city. There was a Municipal Commissioner named Arthur Crawford who was supposed to be as great a dreamer as their present Governor, Sir George Lloyd. (Loud laughter). Mr. Crawford wanted to convert the city into another city of Paris and he took upon himself the task of converting by any means and at any cost. All their protests and agitation were unheeded at the time and Sir Pherozeshah took up the agitation and instead of converting the city into another Paris, Crawford had to leave his office and go away. If Sir Pherozeshar had been living now he would not have allowed this Development Scheme to go on and Sir George would have done the same as Mr. Crawford did and would have gone back on sick leave on medical certificate. (Laughter.)

FOUNDER OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Even if they considered the one service that Sir Pherozeshah had rendered to this country they should be thankful to him for it—he meant "The Bombay Chronicle." Together with "The Chronicle" had had given them Mr. B. G. Horniman. (Cheers). He was a gift to them of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. It was his political sagacity, his wisdom, which had discovered him in an obscure corner and given him an opportunity to render the greatest services to this country. The speaker paid his tribute to Mr. Horniman for his services to this country. He was a disciple of Sir Pherozeshah and if the latter had been alive today he would never have allowed this injustice to Mr. Horniman. They knew why Sir George Lloyd did not want Mr. Horniman back in Bombay. He did not want that bull-dog to bite him every now and then, as he did not mind the small puppies. (Laughter). He did not want Mr. Horniman in Bombay. It was essential when the Development Board was started that Mr. Horniman should not be in this country, or he would have made matters hot for Sir George. (Cheers.) That was the secret of Mr. Horniman's success. When their Viceroy was shouting out from the house-tops that justice alone (a voice: "British Justice) should be the basis of their rule in India, the rankest act of injustice was being perpetrated before their very eyes. Was that the justice which the ex-Chief Justice was going to give to his countryman, who was being kept out of this country without heeding the cries of the people of Bombay? The people in this country would never rest content until Mr. Horniman was brought back. And if Sir Pherozeshah had been alive he would never have allowed Mr. Horniman to remain out of this country. He would rather have seen Sir George Lloyd deported from this country before Mr. Horniman was kept out this country. (Laughter.)

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

The speaker then referred to the actions of the Parsi Trustees in regard to the address to the Prince and said they were a docile body in the time of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and were only minding their books and looking after the estates of the Trust. Shortly after his death they came before the public as the representative of the Parsis and their leaders. Would they have done that in Pherozeshah's time?

Another Parsi gentleman gave an account of Sir Pherozeshah's activities since he entered the political arena and said the starting of "Bombay Chronicle" was one of the greatest services he had rendere to this country. Sir Pherozeshah had said that if England did not raise India to her level England would go down to her level, as the bureaucrats who served in this country carried that atmosphere to their own country, when they retired. The lesson he had taught them was this—that they must continue the fierce political fight the same way as Sir Pherozeshah.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar said:—

We have met here to-day to celebrate the sixth anniversary of one of the greatest Indians of the present century, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He was during his time, by common consent, the first citizen in Bombay—a boast, which he made good by the maintenance of his coveted superiority for more than two decades. We have amongst us, at the present moment, a few leaders left of his generation, and still fewer, who have retained in their old age the vitality and independence of their youth, as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had done. The qualities which we pre-eminently associate with Sir Pherozeshah's name are his unerring judgment and powerful personality. My experience of him and his affectionate regard for young men was confined to the last few years of his life, notably the short period, during which the notorious Sydenhamite gang in the University made an attempt to exclude English History from our educational curriculum, in the belief that it tended to create sedition. That controversy, in which Gokhale took a very leading part, enabled some of us young men to witness Sir Pherozeshah's qualities as a leader. Though he was then in his declining years of life, his wonderful grasp of educational problems, his knowledge of and mastery over men, his perfect independence of official frowns and favours, were amply borne out during that short-lived controversy. His tact and sagacity, coupled with a vigorous mentality, made him an admirable leader. His sacrifice of a large practice, to which a very touching reference was made at the High Court at the time of his death, had endeared him to his countrymen, who very often accepted his decisions with a confidence enjoyed by few of his compations. To those who knew him best in the heyday of his power and prestige, his unerring judgment was a most precious guide; they accepted his decision because they felt that it had been arrived at by a prompt yet fearless process of reasoning, unfettered by considerations of popular applause or official favour. You cannot say this of many decisions, recently arrived at by those who claim to work under the banner of his great party. I make bold to say that if any leadership of his eminence and sacrifice could be reckoned upon at the present time in his party, it would draw admiration from most of us, irrespective of party ties and obligations.

OUTCOME OF EUROPEAN CULTURE.

To my mind, Pherozeshah Mehta's great qualification was his clear and intimate knowledge of the British character such as it then was. As far as an out-sider could judge, he appeared to be largely the outcome of European culture, taking that expression in its meritorious sense. His wonderful knowledge of English literature and his power of adopting the same to the requirements of the moment were well revealed in his address as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress held in Bombay in the year 1904. Few men of his time so well understood the character of his political opponents, their virtues as well as weaknesses. The great control which he exercised over official arrogance and aggression and which was kept in tact during his whole life, in spite of a despicable official Caucus against him, was due largely to his clear insight into the working of the British mind and the tactful way in which he utilised that knowledge. To me, he was a most noteworthy instance of that class of Indians whom Macaulay, in his famous educational Minute of 1835, describes as "interpreters between us (British Government)and the millions whom we (British Government) govern a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but Eglish in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect." This class for a long time bore the burden of acting as intermediaries between the people and the Government. This class however has fast disappeared, partly because the methods of British Rule in this country have grossly deteriorated and there is nothing to interpret and partly because Government have chosen to become their own interpreters, through salaried officials, and Durbaries,—the Publicity Bureaus, Aman Sabhas, and District officials. This is a great advance over former times, ond represents the rapid strides we have made in political consciousness. Pherozzeshah's life will long remain a great landmark in our political history to which we shall yearly turn back in grateful and reverent memory. But while we do so, we recognise that we have *passed* that landmark. Like all landmarks, it has its value as reminding us of our past efforts, and the heights to which Indian Patriotism could rise in those times. But other problems have since come on the horizon, requiring a different kind of solution and a different variety of leadership, not less wanting than Pherozeshah's in courage, faith, capacity and sacrifice. The few years which have elapsed since his death have seen a wonderful change come over this country. Perhaps, he would have himself been staggered, if he had lived to witness it. What his attitude would have been now, it is difficult to say, as it is profitless to surmise. One can only say that, with his characteristic freshness and vitality, he would perhaps have suited his leadership to the growing requirements of his countrymen or else, he would have had to stand aside from the mighty current, staggered at its volume, perhaps rejoicing at its depth, but unable to keep pace with its velocity.

THE "EGYPT" AT GIBRALTAR

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Nov. 4.

A telegram from Gibraltar says the steamer, Egypt, from Bombay for London has arrived there with the steering gear damaged. It is being temporarily repaired.

CABLE ITEMS.

The British Red Cross Society is sending a sanitary commission to Anatolia.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to five per cent.

MALABAR RELIEF.

With a view to start the Official Non-Co-operative Malabar Relief socity a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Narazenkae Kulkerny, on Sunday the 6th inst: at 5 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, under the presidentship of Shrijut Laxmidas Tairsee.

MR. YAKUB HASAN ON TRIAL.

"NON-VIOLENCE, ARTICL FAITH."

STATEMENT BEFORE COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TANJORE, Nov. 3.

The prosecution case against Mr. Yakub Hasan was taken up yesterday before the District Magistrate, Mr. Gharpury at 11 a.m. His presidental address and other speeches at the Madras Provincial Conference held on the 27th and 28th August last at Tanjore were filed by the first witness; another witness corroborated and proved the Government sanction order. Mr. Yakub Hasan did not cross-examine and called no defence witness but filed a statement reiterating the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and demand for Swaraj and stated that though he felt that he was not guilty of any offence he offered no defence.

The Magistrate rejected charge under 153A and framed charges for sedition. The case was adjourned to the 7th instant for judgment.

Mr. Yakub Hasan's bearing was most dignified. The trial has given great impetus to Swadeshi. Large crowds gathered but the District Magistrate held the trial in a small room and kept out all except twenty to thirty people.

When Mr. Yakub Hassan read his statement the Magistrate took the extraordinary step of clearing the court of all except the public prosecutor, Mr. Rajagopal Acharya and the Provincial Congress Committee Secretaries. Many Congress and Khilafat workers from the districts attended the trial. Mr. V. Gopal Menon who served six months' imprisonment in Malabar along with Mr. Yakub Hassan was present. At the time the trial was going on, a big bonfire of foreign cloth was lit at some distance which attracted a large party of the crowd. Nearly 3,000 people surrounded Mr. Yakub Hassan when he came out of the court at 2 p.m. and accompanied him to the doors of the sub-jail.

Mr. Yakub Hassan, in course of the statement said:—

Regarding the charge of bringing the Government into hatred and contempt and of exciting disaffecton greater personages than myself have done that work only too well and have left no field for Indians to work upon in the direction. When Mr. Lloyd George generously gave away Thrace and Smyrna the homeland of the Turks to Greece as a reward for the latter's services in the war despite the protest of a most important member of the British Empire itself which had rendered much greater service in the same war, when he destroyed the Khilafat and removed the sacred places of Islam from the rightful custody of the Khilafat, when he placed the holy territory of Jaziratul Arab under administration set up, controlled, protected and subsided by the non-Muslim powers he not only broke his pledge and plighted words of his Cabinet and the Government of India but also acted against the solemn proclamation of Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George. It was his acts that lowered the British Government in the estimation of the Indian people and brought it into hatred and contempt. Sir Michael O'dwyer and General Dyer supplemented on Indian soil the Imperial work of Mr. Lloyd George and they have eminently succeeded in bringing down the British Raj from the pedestal of honour, justice and truth as it exists in the people. I, therefore, believe that no religion-loving Muslim and self-respecting Hindoo any longer bears goodwill towards the Government; and the loyalty of India has shrunk into the narrow policy of expediency in the breast of a few people who do not care to risk their own peace, contentment, comforts and other personal advantages for the greater good of Islam and Motherland. Even those loyalists and co-operators cannot be said to entertain a feeling contrary to disaffection for the present at best they merely regard the present system as a necessary evil till it is replaced by a complete responsible government. The name of Islam, the blood of the innocent victims of Jallianwala Bag and the dishonour of the women of the Punjab cry out for the destruction of the system of the Government that makes such terrorism possible. The lost liberty and independence of Jazirat ul Arab demand that India's participation in the designs of the British Empire should cease immediately as the least retribution for the sins of the past. Yet we Hindus and Mussalmans curb our passions, bridle our temper, discipline our feelings and regulate our actions in the strictest course of non-violence and embark upon a mission of attaining Swaraj as the only possible remedy for the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs through the most peaceful and non-violent means of Non-Co-operation. The work for the liberty and freedom of one's Motherland is the legitimate ambition of a patriot and no civilised Government worth the name can characterise these as a crime especially after the passing of the Government of India Act which definitely shuts the goal of Self-Government against the people of India. No peaceful attempts to establish Swaraj in the shortest possible time can be denounced as seditious considering that after employing the immense resources of India in men, money and material in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, the victory attained thereby issued to break up the sacred institutions of the Khilafat. Then people who purchased the Members' and the Visitors' tickets at Tanjore in the 27th Annual Session of the Madras Provincial Conference on the 27th and 28th August last and already identified themselves with the programme of non-violent Non-Co-operation and the members had signed the new creed of the National Congress, it was my duty as President to survey the present situation and to narrate in the presidential address the circumstances that led to the adoption of the programme of non-violent Non-Co-operation and in the concluding speech to commend on the resolutions adopted at the sittings of the Conference. The truth of the narration of the occurrence, incidents and facts cannot be gain-said. If it was a good and just Government, it would have felt ashamed of and repented for those facts and tried to make amends for them but as the Government it quite the reverse of the good and just it take advantage of a Section of a Code of Law, that makes even the speaking of truth an offence and it shuts up in prison those whose freedom and liberty of speech has proved disastrous to the continuation of the present system of Government. The Viceroy, first in the interview between him and Mahatma Gandhi, then in his speech at the Chelmsford Club and again in a Government Communique regarding the statement of Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, made it clear that the prosecution of the Ali Brothers was contemplated only because certain passages in their speeches were alleged to be an incitement to violence. The Viceroy said the object of the Government would be attained if the making of the speeches of a violent character was in future prevented. So far as the Government is concerned we achieved our immediate object which was to prevent incitement to violence. The Viceroy has here laid down a principle for the guidance of the local Governments and that is that proceedings should only be taken against an accused when the so-called attempts to excite disaffection amount to incitement to violence.

wonder if it is intended to break even this pledge. I am clear in my own conscience that I have not broken the Congress Creed by inciting or attempting to incite my audience to violence. On the other hand my speeches are full of appeals to people to adhere strictly to non-violence. I impressed upon them that non-violence was absolutely essential for the success of our movement. I told them that if they failed to acquire that power by peaceful and non-violent means their movement will be doomed for ever and there will be no salvation for India or Islam. As I said, I am so fully convinced of our ability to establish Swaraj through Non-Co-operation that non-violence has become an article of faith with me. Since my arrest I have studied the Penal Code and some literature on Sections 124(A), 153(A). I also had advantage of discussing the law of sedition with some learned Vakils. I have satisfied myself and have the opinion of eminent Vakils to the effect that the speeches in respect of which I am now prosecuted cannot legally bring me into the clutches of law. If I were to put in a proper defence and engage able lawyers my position can vindicated as much in the eyes of the law as, I am sure, it will be vindicated in the eyes of the public through this statement. If I had succeeded through legal defence and been acquitted I would only have assisted the court to do justice for one in respect of the so-called political offenders. But the more injustice the Government does, the more condemned it gets in the eyes of the public and the easier it makes the destruction of the present system. The All-India Congress Committee has instructed the upholders of the movement not to defend themselves in a British court of law and I have accordingly offered no defence. I will conclude this statement with two quotations from the Holy Koran which says 'O Nation, Act according to your power. Verily I am acting too and soon shall you know whose end is good. Verily the unjust shall not prosper" chapter called Cattle para 16.

"We have already destroyed generations before you when they did injustice" (chapter Younus para 14).

After finishing the statement, Mr. Yakub Hasan made one or two observations on the argument put forward by the Public Prosecutor. He said that by the way this prosecution has been conducted it was quite apparent that there was no case and the prosecution was only straining at his sentences trying to put in them a meaning that they could not bear. Of course from the very beginning it was known that the Government wanted to shut him up When he went to Malabar it was the Magistrate of that district who had to urge, upon the Government to allow him to take the action against him that he afterwards took. On the other hand he did not believe that it was the head of the District who has taken any intiative in this matter. The local Government has sent a mandate for this thing to be done. You have to take into account the very great and bitter feelings that have been aroused in the Mohamedan Community, especially by Government's action in respect of the Khilafat.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF SECOND L. L. B. EXAM

The results of the Second L.L.B. Examination were declared on Friday. The following is the list of successful candidates:—

DIVISION I. (In order of Merit):—

Desai, K. M.; Chitale, G. B.; Sunavala, D. F.; Shah, B. S.; Patel, R. F.; Rutnagur, M. S.; Vakil H. M.; Hoskere, S.; Karve, S. N.; Banaji, S. N.; Patel, A. B.

DIVISION II.

PASS.

Korwar, M. G.

T. S Abhyankar; G. S. Agashe; J. G. Alandkar; S. S. Arur; D. B. Badchhape; M. I. Baig; S. R. Bapuri; K. C Basavaraj Urs; S. M. Bhatawadekar; K. L. Bhatt; O. U. Bhatt; L. B. Bhave; S. M. Bhoj; S. B. Bilki; V. S. Borkar; G. H. Chinchanikar; J. K. Chinoy; B. G. Chitale; M. M. Chokshi; M. F. Colaco; A. L. Dabholkar; S. G. Dabholkar; M. W. Damle; V. H. Datar; B. S. Desai; C R. Desai; D. J. Desai; D. K. Desai; K. L. Desai; K. M. Desai; K. D. Desai; K. M. Desai; K. D. Desai; M. J. Desai; N P. Desai; R. M. Desai; R G Desai; D K. Deshpande; M. B. Desphande; R. D. Deshpande; B. V. Dhopate; B. B. Dhru; P. M. Divanji; M. P. Divgi; A. A. Asghar Fuzee; M. M. Gavane; G. N. Ghael; N. J. Gor; N. T. Aiyangar, Grama; V. V. Gupte; K. A. Herlekar; S. B Hiremath; P. V. Inamdar; N B. Jahagirdar; V. S. Jakatdar; Hirve; M. B. Hoskere; S. S. Hukeri; V. C R. P. Jani; R. M. Jasani; C. B. Joshi; G. D. Joshi; S. D Joshi; T K Joshi; L M Kagal; M V Kale; P A Kulkar; N S Kapre; R T Karnik; A G F Kazi; V C Kelkar; G V Ketkar; D I Khandwala;; B V Korlekar; H K Kothare; R. M. Kulkarni; K. P. J. Kureshi; M. L. Lalvani; M. M. Madon; D. B Mali; B. S Mandayam; P R Mangolikar; K. L Matkari; R. V. Matkari; M. R. Mazumdar; A. C. Mehta; C. A. Mehta; G. N Mehta; H. C Mehta; M. J Merchant; G A Mishal; C R Modi; A G. Mohile; R. L. Muni; K. R Mysore; V R Nasik; G V Nerurkar; B. G Padhye; P. R Pai; R K Palkar; D J Pandya; C R Parekh; H. M. Parekh; H P Parekh; J. T. Parolkar; P S Patankar; K S Patel; K V Patel; B C Patil; N N Patil; B. M Patwardhan; R I Pavagadhi; G B Pendse; P B A Pereira; B. B. Phanse; T. R. Pradhn; H. V Railkar; M. R. Ramanjulu; N. V. Ransubhe; V K Redkar; S J Relvani; K T Rodda; S. K. Saldanha; L R Sane; B J Sethna; M K Shah; M C Shah; S. J Shah; N K M. Shaikh; T B Shanbrag; M Shariff; T F Sheth; D S Shetye; M D Shreshthi; G A Soomro; K V Sundareswaraier; C P Suryanarayana; S Talakere; M Y Tamhane; B. H. Thakur; K. S. Thanavala; R. B. Tilak; A B Vaidya; D N Vaidya; M D Vaidya; S R Valimbe; J T S Vallis; M M Velu; I D Visweswar; G R. Walavalkar; R V Warerkar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The steamer "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public meeting to protest against the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for current Criminal Sessions to attend the High Court, 11-30 a.m.

Public Meeting to celebrate late Sir P. M. Mehta's sixth anniversary, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, 6 p.m., Mr. H. P. Mody to preside.

SUNDAY, Nov. 6.

Celebration of the Sixth Anniversary of late Sir P. M. Mehta, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Sir C. H. Setalvad to preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 7th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.) instead of Saturday the 5th Idem.

"MAHATMA GANDHI AND SWAMI DAYANAND."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) the 6th, at 6 p.m., (B. T.), when Sriman Ranchhoddas Bhavun will deliver a lecture on "Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Dayanand."

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the council of management of the 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Committee, 4/18, Khandke's Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

MEETING OF PICKETING VOLUNTEERS.

Picketing Volunteers meeting, for Dadar-Mahim section, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Congress Hall when officers will be elected. Volunteers are requested to attend.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

Under the auspices of the Namdeo Samajik Saunstha Mr. Pandurang Sakharam Ghare, B.A., will deliver an address in Marathi, on "Compulsory and Free Primary Education," to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. in Mr. Mukund Moraba Khandke's hall, Bhandari Street.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Saturday) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the members will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Library Hall. The subject of discussion will be "The Questionary of the Fiscal Commission."

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the G. Ward (Dadar) District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Dadar Kirtiker's Wadi on Saturday the 5th instant at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. P. Ramunni Menon of Malbar will speak on "Malbar situation." All are requested to attend.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

An urgent meeting of the Managing of the Sabha will be held on to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of Mr. V. A. Desai, at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, to pass the audited statement of accounts.

SIR P. M. MEHTA ANNIVERSARY DAY.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting will be held at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. H. P. Mody will preside. By courtesy of the Bombay Presidency Association a fine oil painted portrait of the late Sir P. M. Mehta will be displayed in the Hall during the meeting. There will be short Hall during the meeting. There will be short speeches from Mr. R. P. Masani, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Miss Baiai L. Palemkote, Messrs. Manmodhusen A. Haveliwalla, D. G. Dalvi, Dinshaw J. Irani, and J. J. Vimadala. There will be also special songs in appreciation of Sir Mehta. All are cordially invited to attend.

ANOTHER CELEBRATION.

Under the joint auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood and Youngmen's Parsee association, the anniversary of Sir Phirozshah Mehta will be celebrated on to-morrow (Sunday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, Mr. Talyarkhan, Barrister, other eminent persons and the members of the Bar will deliver addresses suitable to the occasion. Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad Kt., will preside. Front seats will be reserved for ladies. All are cordially invited to attend.

X-RAY THERAPEUTICS

IMPROVED TREATMENT OF CANCER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

Demonstrations were given to-day, for the benefit of the Duke of Connaught, with an apparatus which marks a step forward in cancer treatment. The apparatus is installed at the Cancer Free Hospital in London and is called "Sunio", a deep therapy outfit, namely, an X-ray installation for the treatment of deep-seated cancer. It is capable of raising the voltage supply to two hundred and fifty thousand volts, developing rays able to pierce two inches of steel against three-quarters of an inch with the old installations.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 5th November, 1921.

INDIANS & "IMPERIALISM".

While Mr. Sastri and the Maharao of Cutch are waxing eloquent over India's newly raised (*sic*) status and the recognition, by the majority of the Dominions, of Indians' right to equal citizenship and while as a visible proof of both these "achievements" we are asked to note the conferment of such an exalted honour as the freedom of the City of London, on India's "representatives"—to wit, Mr. Sastri and the Maharao!—how fares it with the less exalted countrymen of these "Imperial statesmen?" Let us see. Mr. Sastri is shortly to pay a visit to Australia and New Zealand as the honoured guest of his brother "Imperial statesmen" of that corner of the Empire. He will, we may take it for granted, be feted and feasted right royally. The skeleton in the cup-board—Mr. Sastri's "undesirable" brethren of Mr. Manilal's type—will be effectively hidden and Mr. Sastri will, consequently, be able to forget, at least, for the time being, that there is anything untoward in his acceptance of hospitality of countries which treat his countrymen as the pariahs of the Empire.

Mr. Manilal is an M.A., L.L.B., of the Bombay University, and a Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, London. Our readers must have read recently in these columns the story of his persecution and deportation from Fiji because of his sympathy with his countrymen and countrywomen there and the help he rendered them in their struggles against their employers. Mr. Manilal then went over to New Zealand and is understood to have tried to get himself enrolled as a member of the local Bar with a view to practice there. How this countryman of Mr. Sastri and the Maharao was treated subsequently is worth noting in view of the pious fiction which the Imperial Conference has spread. Mr. Manilal's application for admission was first opposed by the Law Society of the Dominion. Then Mr. Manilal appealed to the Full Court, the highest tribunal in the land, but the appeal was dismissed by the Court, the refusal being based on the alleged support given by Mr. Manilal to the Fijian strikers in 1920, such conduct being held to convict him of being "a disloyal person and disaffected towards the British Empire." Further, the Court held that a person concerned in that strike could not be held to be a person of "good character" and on that ground declared Mr. Manilal to be "an unfit person to be on the roll of barristers and solicitors in New Zealand." In the opinion of these dispensers of justice, thus, disaffection towards British planters is disaffection towards the British Empire! Perhaps, they are right, having regard to the fact that it is the planters and their sympathisers who generally constitute the "Government" of the Colonies. What will be the Empire save for the capitalistic exploitation of the masses which it fosters? The National Peace Council of New Zealand has characterised the finding of the Court as "an insult to every Trade Unionist in New Zealand and to all persons who hope for the solution of all social problems without resort to violence."

But the action of the New Zealand Law Society and the Full Court is also an insult to the national self-respect of Indians. But for the fact of Mr. Manilal being an Indian, especially a British Indian subject, we do not think he would have been treated as he has been in a British Dominion. So long as the Government of India are unwilling or powerless to protect the rights of her nationals, so long will resolutions of the type adopted by the Imperial Conference, recognising Indians' rights to "equal citizenship" remain pious frauds. Only a self-governing and self-respecting India—that is to say an India in the enjoyment of Swaraj—will be able to ensure the effective protection of the rights of her sons and daughters whether living in India or sojourning abroad. Mr. Manilal is now in Ceylon and intends, we understand, to apply to the Chief Court of Ceylon to be admitted and enrolled as an Advocate of that Court. It remains to be seen whether the Judges in Ceylon take a less "imperialistic" view of the application than their brothren of the Bench in New Zealand.

THE MUNITIONS MYSTERY.

Apropos of the revelations made by a Calcutta contemporary in connection with the Munitions Case, Mrs. Besant has come forward with a valiant defence of the part played by Hon. Dr. Sapru in the affair. In the course of a signed communication addressed to "New India," she writes as follows:—

I have been given permission to say, and I vouch for it on the highest evidence, that Dr. Sapru was informally consulted on the withdrawal of the prosecution in question, that on the statement made to him that a verdict of guilty was most unlikely to be obtained, he thought that it would not be judicious to proceed, but desired more information; that no further information was given him, and that he had no opportunity of looking further into the matter; that having given such opinion on the statement made to him, he resigned instantly on the expression of H. E. the Viceroy's disapproval, and that the Viceroy, while acknowledging the delicate sense of honour prompting the action, absolutely refused to receive the resignation.

In view of the statement openly and repeatedly made by the Advocate-General of Bengal that he was prepared to prove "to the hilt" the guilt of the accused, Karnani and Banerjee, it is necessary to know who it was that made the "statement" to Dr. Sapru that "a verdict of guilty was most unlikely to be obtained." We are not aware that Sir Thomas Holland consulted any legal advisers, officially or unofficially, save the Advocate-General and the Law Member of the Government of India. If the Advocate-General was convinced that he had a good case against the accused and if Dr. Sapru did not give any legal opinion, who was it that persuaded Sir Thomas Holland to believe that a verdict of guilty could not be obtained? Or, are we to assume that Sir Thomas, without obtaining any independent legal opinion, sought deliberately to mislead Dr. Sapru into imagining that the prosecution had a weak case against the accused? Mrs. Besant's statement, in spite of its being based on "the highest evidence," only thickens the mystery surrounding the "consultation" between Sir Thomas Holland and Dr. Sapru and the subsequent dramatic offer of resignation and withdrawal of the same by the latter. While whole-heartedly subscribing to Mrs. Besant's opinion of Dr. Sapru as a man "who in all matters of honour and chivalry is emphatically a gentleman in the highest sense of the word," we are puzzled to account for Dr. Sapru's offer of resignation, even before Sir Thomas Holland decided to do so, when the opinion he had expressed regarding the case was so harmless as Mrs. Besant represents it to be and when, moreover, he had expressed a desire to know more about the case before giving any definite advice. Mrs. Besant's explanation does not carry the public very much forward in the elucidation of the mystery. We think only Dr. Sapru will be able to solve the riddle of his temporary offer of resignation.

Notes of the Day.

Privilege or "Contempt of Court"

Non-Co-operators are frequently criticised in the Anglo-Indian Press for "defying law and order." Such criticism is is not only grossly perverted, but it is the Anglo-Indian journals in this country which are the foremost among law-breakers and which defy or break the laws with the greatest impunity. Their status as the gramophones of the bureaucracy may invest treir malicious misrepresentations and scurrilous lies with privilege. But that is no reason why they should commit contempt of court with impunity. It is a legal convention which has generally been respected by the Nationalist Press that nothing should be said by way of comment on cases which are still *sub-judice*, but the Anglo-Indian newspapers care not what they say, so long as the people who are abused are not of the same political or religious persuasion as the men in power. It is a matter of ordinary understanding that the last word has not yet been said on the Malegaon Riot Case, and it is likely—and we know it as a matter of fact—that those who have been convicted by the Sessions Judge or at any rate many of them will appeal to a higher tribunal for justice. And because they have been held guilty by a lower court, it does not follow, as a matter of course, that a higher court will pass the same judgment. Yet the journal, which was so presumptuous, only some weeks ago, to hang a sermon on the supposed faults of our special representative at Nasik, has transgressed all limits of law and decent journalism, in a glaring manner. After falling foul of the Ali Brothers, the journal has delivered itself in this wise:

> "The punishment that has been meted out to those murderers and violators of a Hindu temple has been severe, but none too severe if law and order are to be maintained and if religious sentiment is to be protected, etc."

Surely no sensible journal would go so far as to assert, yet, that those who were sentenced by the Sessions Judge at Nasik, are murderers and violators of a Hindu temple." This, as we said, is still a matter *sub judice*. The journal feels no compunction whatsoever in gratuitously and wilfully committing a contempt of court in asserting that those men whose case has yet to be decided are "murderers." And, perhaps, because bureaucratic dispensation still holds sway in this country, the journal's errors may escape serious notice on the part of the authorities charged with the administering of British justice. But if we may remind our contemporary of the instance of an English journalist, which it *mal a propos* quoted for our edification, but which would more appropriately apply in its own case, such downright contempt of court and prejudicing the course of justice in England would be met with the severest punishment.

An Indian Marine.

An apparently inspired announcement was made in London last month that it has been decided that when the Indian marine has been reorganised, it shall cooperate with the Pacific fleet and that Indians shall receive commissions after they have been trained in Britain. The interest to Indians, for the present, lies mainly in the latter portion of the statement. There has been much talk in the air recently of saddling additional burdens on India on the Navy's account, but the people of this country have made it perfectly clear that they will not tolerate such an imposition unless the crushing military burdens of India are substantially reduced and unless Indians are freely admitted into the Indian marine and it is manned mainly by them. Those who are reluctant to encourage the entry of Indians into the marine will, no doubt, raise the objection that there are no trained Indians capable of manning it. But such an objection can have no valid ground. The absence of trained Indians will continue so long as the Government of India continue to refuse to make any provision for such training. Hence it is both unfair to Indians and illogical to plead that Government of India have no option, but to maintain an "Indian" marine manned wholly by non-Indians. Let the Government of India make adequate provision for the naval training of Indians and see if a sufficient number of Indians are not coming forward to join the service. Though in the beginning it may be necessary to have Indians trained in England, later on, if a naval college is established in India, the necessary training may well be imparted to Indian youth in India itself. It is not the way, but it is the will that is lacking, in training Indians in the naval defence of their country.

Encouraging Indian Talent.

How some of the present Indian members of the Board of the Bombay City Improvement Trust are disposed to treat the claims of their own countrymen was shown at the meeting of the Trustees on the 4th ultimo. Since last November four Europeans have been engaged by the Trust on three years' agreement, two on Rs. 1,200—50—1,500 grade and two on Rs. 800—50—1,200 grade, but both starting on Rs. 1,000. One of the latter was brought on Rs. 700, but, for some mysterious reasons, within a week of his landing he was recommended for Rs. 1,000 as initial pay! This proposal was unanimously passed by the Trustees, whereas at the same time a proposal to increase, the pay of one of the Trust's senior assistant engineers, who was unfortunately an *Indian*, from Rs. 850 to Rs. 1,000, was thrown out by the opposition, not so much of the European members of the Board of Trustees as of the Indian members. Lately, this engineer, who has put in nearly sixteen years of meritorious service in the Trust, was selected for the post of an Executive Engineer on Rs. 14,00—50—1,600 in the Development Directorate, but when the chairman of the Trust was unofficially informed about this by the Development Director, the former promised to place the Indian engineer in question on the same level as the Europeans in the employment of the Trust, on a grade of Rs. 1,200—50—1,600, provided he bound himself to stay in the Trust for three years.

Unpatriotic Attitude.

This proposal was placed before the meeting of the Trustees on the 4th ultimo, with the result that it was thrown out mainly because of the strong opposition of the Indian members. On the Chairman informing the Trustees that he would not be able to get a suitable Indian to replace the engineer in case he left the Trust, Mr. P. C. Sethna is reported to have expressed the view that "if no suitable Indian engineers could be had he would prefer to get suitable European engineers"—of course, on a much higher salary than what the Trust would give to "suitable" Indians. That is to say, according to Mr. Sethna, the Trust should be free to give everything that the European employees demand, but no Indian should expect any encouragement at the hands of the Trust! Everywhere there are complaints that more Indians are not given chances to hold responsible posts. But some of the Indian members of the Trust would prefer to see the Indian employees replaced by Europeans. It does not concern these patriotic and conscientious Indian trustees that if a European is engaged he will not come on a grade lower than that of Rs. 1,200—50—1,500 and that even then he will not be in any way a more efficient man than any of the Europeans recruited last year in England or better than the Indian assistant engineers in the employ of the Trust. Mr. Sethna found strong supporters in Messrs. Vasantrao Dabholkar and H. P. Mody. It must be said to the credit of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey that he joined the majority of the European members present in backing up the claims of the Indian employee. Among the Europeans only Mr. Clayton, our sympathetic (*sic*) Municipal Commissioner, joined hands with his Indian friends of the Corporation in opposing the proposal to promote the Indian engineer to the grade of the European staff. The result was that the Chairman's recommendation was thrown out by the Indian vote and the Indian engineer denied the promotion he richly deserved. We understand that as a consequence of this injustice the engineer has tendered his resignation of the post he is occupying. The part played by the above-named Indian members of the Board must appear to everyone, Indian or European, as unpatriotic in the extreme.

ENGLISH TO IRISH YOUTH,

Let it be mine alone—this cheek in flame
To burn the mist about me till I see!
I care not if I find in you no shame:
Your eyes have fire enough!—so let it be!
Haggard you are before your broken hearth,
And yet with lips refreshed and newly kissed—
Mine know the bitter waters of the earth,
And I am weary with a world of mist.
My gilded coat is sodden. For your part
Vive pity while your own has rosy gleams.
I wear an ancient country in my heart,
But I am tired and cannot tell my dreams.
And yet your singing wings and silver ears
Were surely mine too in the elder years!
—"The Nation and the Athenaeum.

F. M.

In "The Nation."

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS TO U. S. A.

THEIR CONDITIONS IN ELLIS ISLAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., No. 4.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Harmsworth said that his attention had been called to the conditions under which the British subjects were detained Ellis Island Immigrating Station. Judging from the distressing accounts received, the treatment would justify the strongest complaints. He regretted that repeated presentations to the United States Government had hitherto been made without result, but further negotiations were proceeding, which he hoped would lead to permanent improvement.

BRITISH REJOINDER TO SOVIET NOTE.

FORMER PROTEST REAFFIRM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON,
Recd. 11-40 p.m.,

Mr. Lloyd George, at question time in the House of Commons declared that a reply was being prepared to the note of the Soviet Government of October 8th which rejected the British Government's protest against the Soviet's anti-British intrigues in the East, reaffirming the authenticity of the evidence on which the British protests had been based.

DESPATCH OF PRISO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., No. 4.

Constantinople.—Five military and eighteen civilian British prisoners have arrived here. Three Indian Moslems have been despatched via Adalia. The Indian Com-

STAND BY MAHATMA GANDHI

THE IRISH PARLEY.

ULSTER'S CRUCIAL CRISIS

PLEBISCITE URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Nov. 4.

From London, Sir James Craig will go to France to take part in the unveiling of the Ulster Division memorial at Thiepval. This confirms the view that events are moving towards a decision upon the critical issue of the Irish Conference, namely, consultation with Ulster.

There is a technical difficulty about the admission of Sir James Craig to the Conference in view of Mr. De Valera's initial refusal to agree to a conference in which Ulster participated, but it is hoped that Sinn Feiners, having gained this point, may agree to some formula permitting Sir James Craig to join the Conference if he agrees. It is stated that the Cabinet has asked his Government to agree to a plebiscite in the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone where the majority of the population is Catholic. It was the question of inclusion of these counties that wrecked the famous Buckingham Palace Conference. Ulsters' chief spokesman recently proclaimed his intention of insisting upon the inclusion of both the counties under last year's Act, but there is now some talk of conciliating the irreconcilables by applying the Silesian method of settlement to Ulster's boundaries.

SIR JAMES CRAIG.

TO BE IN LONDON TILL NOV. 16.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

It is announced that the Ulster Premier, Sir James Craig, leaves Belfast to-morrow for London where he will remain till November 16th.

THE PRINCE AT MALTA.

RECEPTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

Malta.—The outstanding feature yesterday is unanimously held to be the extraordinary enthusiasm of the Prince's reception.

The Prince spent this morning visiting the ships of the Mediterranean fleet and lunched at the Admiralty House.

PRINCE LEAVES MALTA

HEARTY SEND OFF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd 12-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

Malta.—The Renown left to-day and a most enthusiastic send-off was given her by the people who thronged every vantage point around the Harbour. The Prince stood on the bridge and continued waving his hand until he reached the open sea.

CANADA'S INVITATION TO MR. SASTRI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

The Canadian Premier has invited Mr. Sastri to visit Canada and Mr. Sastri will do so as soon as his other numerous engagements permit.

THE MUNITIONS SCANDAL

QUESTION IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Nov. 4.

Replying to Lord Sydenham in the House of Lords, Lord Lytton said Government did not know the total sum involved in the alleged frauds on the Munitions Board in India. The property involved in the case in which the prosecution was withdrawn, was about one lakh. According to press messages, Lord Lytton said, the maximum available capital of the Karnani Industrial Bank was three hundred thousand sterling. The prosecution still stood against Mr. Waite who was still on bail in England owing to illness. Another case was pending in which four other Europeans were generally accused with him.

"NO MORE CRAWLING ON BELLIES."

ZAGLOUL'S MANDATE REVOKED

HIS 'POLITICAL BLUNDERS'

ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS OFFICIAL DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

Cairo.—Majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly have written to Zagloul Pasha revoking his mandate on the ground that he has committed a series of political blunders and that they are convinced that it is to the interest of Egypt to give full support to the official delegation.

GREEK FLAG LOWERED

AT ALLIED NAVAL HEADQUARTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

Constantinople.—The Greek flag accompanying the Allied flags over the Allied Naval Commission's headquarters, was yesterday lowered in accordance with the High Commissioner's decision.

DISTURBANCES IN JERUSALEM.

ATTACK ON JEWISH QUARTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

Jerusalem.—Four Jews and one Arab were killed and thirteen injured in the disturbances following on the throwing of a bomb in an attempted attack on the Jewish quarter. Troops restored order and a number of arrests were made.

YUGO-SLAV ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Harmsworth admitted that the Yugo-Slav forces had advanced in Albania in the direction of Ura and said this aggression was unjustified and unprovoked and the conference of Ambassadors had strongly remonstrated with the Yugo-Slav Government. It was for the Albanian Government themselves to appeal to the League of Nations.

BRITISH INITIATIVE URGED.

Lord Robert Cecil contended that Britain was bound under Article sixteen of the Covenant to take steps to convoke the Council in this connection unless Britain was going to treat its obligations as a scrap of paper. Lord Robert Cecil asked leave to move an adjournment till Monday to debate the matter.

KARACHI SENTENCES

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" EXALTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Nov. 4.

The "Daily Telegraph" is pleased with the Karachi sentences and says that the belated arrest of these two pestilent incendiaries looks like the first stage in a new and more vigorous policy.

OUTCOME OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

MR. HARVEY'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Harvey, in a speech to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce said he firmly believed that there would be the most beneficial outcome of the Washington Conference. There would be closer political relationship between Britain and America and a more intimate and mutually advantageous cooperation was bound to follow. Thus the Conference was a guarantee not only to peace but prosperity.

AMERICA NOT TO ENTER ANY PERMANENT ALLIANCE.

Referring to the speech by Lord Derby urging that the Anglo-French alliance be concluded and hoping that the United States would join in it, Mr. Harvey declared that it was utterly impossible and that the United States would never enter any permanent alliance.

"EYES FRONT."

"LOVE INDIA ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE."

"FOLLOW YOUR CONSCIENCE."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AND DR. KITCHLEW'S MESSAGES.

The following messages have been addressed especially to "The Chronicle" by Maulana Shaukat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew:—

Obey the Commandments of God.
Follow the dictates of your conscience.
Love India above everything else may God bless you.

KITCHLEW.

ALLA-HO-AKBAR,

Bombay the beautiful must lead in the campaign. Stand by Mahatma Gandhi our great and beloved Chief and God will give us victory. Face all calamities and even Death with "Eyes Front"—no more crawling on bellies—Love to all.

SHAUKAT ALI.

WANTED ONE CRORE

FOR THE ANGORA FUND.

KHILAFATISTS TO TOUR ROUND INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 3.

An informal meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee to-night, with Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahammed Chotani in the chair, resolved to form, out of the members of the Committee, a deputation of 22 members who will tour throughout India to raise the sum of one crore towards the Angora Fund.

The Committee also allotted £1,200 to be spent during the next six months towards the conduct of the "Muslim Standard" in London and the "Echo-de-Islam" in Paris, the two weekly organs of Islam, in England and France respectively.

The Angora Fund Deputation will include Seth Chotani, Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad and Abdul Bari and Mr. Mazrul Haq.

DEPRECIATION OF GERMAN MARK

THE CAUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 3.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., No. 4.

The German marks in London have depreciated to eight hundred and forty, due to the increasing German deficit, unlimited note printing, and the undoubted flight of capital from Germany. The Germany business houses export goods and leave money in respect of them abroad. Moreover, the Reichs Bank has recently abstained from buying marks abroad and is paying them out of its holdings of foreign bills etc. It is also said that Germany has failed in her attempts to raise a loan abroad.

KARL & ZITA.

TO BE INTERNED IN MADEIRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

A telegram from Funchal says that arrangements have been made for the internment of Karl and Zita in Madeira.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

ACHARIAR-NEHRU CONTROVERSY DROPPED.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION ENDORSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The All-India Congress Committee met at nine this morning and discussed the Acharia-Nehru controversy before proceeding to business. Lala Lajpat Rai was elected President though a discordant note was struck by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who emphasised that the actions of the Working Committee being open to criticism no member of that Committee should preside over their deliberations. He therefore, suggested Dr. Munje to take the chair but his motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority and Lala Lajpat Rai was elected chairman in the absence of Mr. Acharia.

The discussion then commenced on Mahatma Gandhi's motion endorsing the action of Pandit Motilal Nehru as against that of the President in carrying out the resolution of the Working Committee convening this meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and also endorsing two resolutions of the Working Committee regarding complaints about the last elections to the All-India Congress Committee in Bengal and Madras. Mahatma Gandhi, while regretting the absence of Mr. Acharia, earnestly appealed to the members to set aside all sentiments and recognise the position that started them in the face. He said the Committee had to give its verdict as to whether, after having armed the Working Committee with all the powers it was not the elementary right of the Working Committee to call, together a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. He informed the Committee that even on the point of the method of election by a single transferable vote it was not intended by the Sub-Committee which licked the new Congress constitution into shape to make the single transferable vote system obligatory. He, therefore, begged the members to apply common sense to the interpretation.

Mr. J. Mehta moved that the Committee be dissolved in view of the ruling of the President who was the only authority who could convene such a meeting and whose ruling under every constitution was binding. Mr. Mehta had practically no support and his proposal was rejected only five siding with him.

Mr. Anney from Berar wanted that as the President had expressly ruled invalid the elections in Bengal and Madras the members from those two provinces should not be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the Committee. He also demanded that the President's ruling should be held sacred and supreme.

Against this opposition the defence was based on the ground that the President could not overrule the decision of the Working Committee. Moreover the President at the Bombay Meetings of the Working Committee only expressed his opinion about the disputed elections and did not give a definite ruling and that although he did not take part in the passage of the Working Committee resolution on the subject, he allowed the Committee to carry out its will and did not challenge its action there and then. Mr. Anne's amendment was also rejected.

One member from Behar suggested that the reference to the controversy between the President and the General Secretary in the original resolution be deleted so that all trace of the unhappy dispute be forgotten. Mr. Gandhi agreed to this and the amended resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority only 7 voting against, which reads:—"The All-India Congress Committee endorses the resolution of the Working Committee convening this meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and also endorses the resolution of the Working Committee regarding complaints about the last elections to the All-India Congress Committee, at its meeting held in Bombay on the 2nd of August and in Calcutta on the 7th of September last."

The Committee adjourned at 11-45 a.m., and meets again at 2 p.m. It is understood that the next resolution also to be moved by Mahatma Gandhi relates to authorising every province on its responsibility to undertake Civi Disobedience including non-payment of taxes provided the bodies or the individuals doing it were real non-co-operaters following full Non-Co-operation programme.

The special feature of to-day's meeting is that without exception all the members as well as the visitors were dressed in khaddar. The exact attendance of the members is at present difficult to ascertain but it is about

"GOD'S LAW CHUCKED INTO SEA."

"EARLIER PROCLAMATIONS DECREED INVALID"

SHREE SHANKARACHARYA ON KARACHI TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

No disturbance has occurred in Karachi after the State trial. The meeting on the Idgah maidan was attended by an exceptionally large number of people here, with Seth Sundordas Valabdas, President of the District Congress Committee, in the chair.

Shri Shankaracharya, one of the accused, addressed the audience in English, his words being translated into Urdu by an interpreter. He said that thenceforward the Hindus and Moslems should jointly work for the Khilafat. His acquittal had a divine purpose behind it and, thereafter, he should devote a larger measure of his time to the working for the Khilafat than he had done till then. Touching upon the results of the prosecution he said it had sacrificed God-made laws so that it might uphold those made by man. Mr. Kennedy had out-Curzoned Curzon in his rendering the Royal Proclamation as of no value. He had had God's law chucked into the sea as well as the fifteenth chapter of the Indian Penal Code.

The visit of the Prince of Wales, under these circumstances, he urged, was futile, since what he might do, could be rendered illegal by law courts, as they had decreed the earlier Proclamations invalid. He concluded with a remark that at Ahmedabad the Indian National Congress would come to an end. It would be its last session as such. Thereafter they would have the Indian republic which he would to God might live long.

DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT.

LABOUR MOTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

The Labour Party's motion in to-morrow's debate on the Washington Conference says: "This House warmly approves the meeting of the Conference at Washington and trusts that supreme effort will be made to arrive at such a measure of agreement as will secure a substantial and progressive reduction of the crushing burden of armaments."

Reference to private traffic in armaments is omitted in the interests of unity.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

HISTORICAL MEETING ON FRIDAY.

THE MOMENTOUS ISSUES.

From our own correspondent.

DELHI, Nov. 3.

Tomorrow, the 4th November, is the fateful day. Never before in the history of the Congress did its Executive, the All-India Congress Committee, meet to decide more momentous issues under the most delicate and exceptional circumstances created by the jarring note introduced by its own President, Mr. Acharia. Art is long, time is short, and it is very regrettable that Mr. Acharia should have deemed it wise to attempt to swing the pendulum back by asking the country, in the very critical stage of its political struggle, to go back and issue fresh credentials to its spokesmen in the All-India Congress Committee. This disordant note has thus raised two important issues: What is going to be the attendance of members, and what attitude would they adopt towards the unhappy Acharia-Nehru controversy. In these, the enemies of our progress find relief, because their gloomy forebodings console them that a split is certain. We all know that these pessimists have lived, and shall live, to see their prognostications falsified by a common national will which shall subordinate all other considerations to the supreme issue of the attainment of Swaraj.

PROBABLE ATTENDANCE.

The attendance will, I am sure, be considerable judging from the number of those who have already arrived. From the telegrams received at the Reception Office, it is likely that the attendance will go above 200. There is also another consideration. Delhi is not so centrally situated as Bombay from the All-India point of view. Thus no one should be surprised if some members do not attend the meeting, as it takes more than four days to journey from Madras to Delhi. The attitude of the members towards the controversy is to be keenly watched, whileit is no use concealing the fact that some opposition will be raised to the validity of the Committee's constitution and its meeting against the expressed wishes of its President. The solid support which Pandit Motilal Nehru commands will ensure a successful ending of a painful dispute.

WHO WILL BE CHAIRMAN?

The absence of Mr. Acharia will necessitate the election of a new President. As a matter of course the next senior Ex-President is Pandit Motilal Nehru, but in view of the sad controversy the choice should fall upon a non-partisan. If Pandit Malaviya reaches in time, which is not likely, he should make a good officiating Chairman.

When the preliminary objections had been settled and President elected, the Committee will proceed to consider the political situation in the country, and give a lead to the anxiously waiting masses of this bleeding nation. The real issue to be decided will be whether the country should launch on further steps to complete the Non-Cooperation programme, especially by resorting to Non-Cooperation, on an extensive or limited scale.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

As to the considered judgment, of this Assembly, on this supreme question, it is beyond anybody's power to prophesy. The elements, this time, are more than ever in favour of the inauguration of Civil Disobedience, but the country can rest assured that in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi its interests are safe, and that the All-India Congress Committee will not advise any drastic and fundamental change in the programme without being convinced of its solemn necessity.

As the readers are aware the Working Committee left the All-India Congress Committee a free hand to declare itself on the resolution of its Executive regarding the Foreign Policy of the National Congress. The All-India Congress Committee will, therefore, consider this question in all seriousness. Not less important business will be enforcement, or otherwise, of the several resolutions passed by the Working Committee since the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

VENUE CHANGED.

So far about 100 members have already arrived and many more are expected tonight and tomorrow morning. There were two meetings of the Working Committee today, when preliminaries with regard to the meeting of Congress Committee were discussed. The venue of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee has been changed from Dr. Ansari's house to the Coronation Hotel in Ajmere Gate where a "shamiana" has been erected. The Committee meets in the morning at 9, and adjourns at 12 to allow Mahomedan members time to say their Friday prayers. It meets again at 2-30 and sits till late in the evening.

LITTLE ENTENTE TO DEMOBILISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 4.

The Conference of Ambassadors has requested the Little Entente to demobilise.

NO CONSPIRACY AT MALEGAON.

SERIOUS PART OF RIOT DUE TO POLICE FIRING.

ASSESSORS' VERDICT.

THE JUDGE DIFFERS.

The following is the concluding portion of the text of the judgment in Malegaon Riot Case:—

The principal occupation of the 'Momins' is the weaving of a coarse 'sari' or robe selling at about Rs. 5 a piece; and a great deal turns on this business.

It is in evidence that a political movement began in Malegaon on the 15th March 1920 when a "Khilafat Committee" and a body of "volunteers" were formed. The Committee's activities took the shape of lectures and "wazas". The lectures were political and the "wazas" are said to have been religious sermons. Maulvies and others from outside came to preach and to lecture. One of these was Maulvie Nazir Ahmad of Cawnpore and another Maulvie Azizula Rahman of Delhi now accused No. 127. In January 1921 Shaukat Ali visited the town and lectured on the Kilafat movement. It was shortly after this visit that political activity became intensified.

The 2 Mahomedan schools, the Beitul-ulum and the Anjuman schol, used to receive grants-in-aid from Government. A public meeting was held on the 5th February at which it was decided to raise what was called an Imdad Fund. A Committee was formed and a President and Secretary and Treasurer were appointed. The avowed object of the Fund was to raise money to enable the 2 state-aided schools to refuse the Government grant-in-aid in pursuance of the non-co-operation movement and a few Hindus were members of the party. The collections were to be made by means of a "paisa" fund, an old idea. Every person selling a "sari", that is all the weavers in Malegaon, were required to pay a "paisa" or quarter of an anna to the Fund. The original manner of collection is not clear but when in working order the system was as follows. The purchasers of "saris" who are few and all well-known were made to deduct a "paisa" out of the price paid for each sari they bought and to pay the total so collected at the end of the day to the Fund officials. The daily income is estimated at Rs. 40—Rs. 60. The "volunteers" were used to see that the deductions were made as directed and most of the buyers put up notices in their shops to the effect that they would only buy on condition of the "paisa" deduction.

But all were not agreed as to the Fund: and some objected to the method. of collection. The system left practically no option to the weavers who objected to pay the "paisa". The buyers who took a similar point of view were countered by persecution. The Fund Committee called a public meeting on the 27th February at which it was resolved that the buyers refusing to make the collections as directed should be "commercially boycotted". The Imdad Fund proceeding book contains a minute of such a boycott declared against two of them, Amirshet and Gafulshet.

Attempt were also made by the offer of a large subsidy to induce the Managers of the Anjuman-Islam School to refuse the Government grant-in-aid: but these were also resisted. The commercial boycott of the recalcitrant buyers was enforced by picketting their shops with volunteers and their business was stopped. On the 6th March 1921 the Fund Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of countering what they called the "mischevous activities" of the Anti-Fund people. It must have been, by estimate, nearly the whole balance available. But the opponents of the Fund continued to be contumacious and ultimately some were socieally boycotted as well. They had appealed for protection to the authorities by applications and petitions but so long as nothing actually illegal was done these were powerless to interfere actively.

Meanwhile lectures and "wazas" were being continually held held in the open spaces in the town and excitement was running high. On the reports made to him the District Magistrate came to the conclusion that in a place like Malegaon which is ill-lighted and in the circumstances the carrying of swords and cudgels at public meetings at night by volunteers was likely to lead to a breach of the peace. He therefore issued a proclamation on the 30th March prohibiting the practice. It was a breach of the terms of this proclamation and its enforcement by prosecutions which was the immediate excuse for the riot.

But the local authorities had also tried to allay the friction and excitement in other ways. Mr. Mobedji the Sub-Divisional Officer had called a meeting on the 13th March with a view to find a method of collection of the Fund which might put an end to the trouble about it and stop enforced contributions. Collecting boxes were recommended but nothing definite was agreed to by the other side.

Some of the leaders were persuaded to issue a manifesto which is signed br eleven persons three of whom are now accused. This manifesto quotes Mr. Gandhi's dicta as to non-violence and exhorts the volunteers not to carry cudgels and recommends that only peaceful methods should be used in collecting the Funds. A copy of it is Ex. 16 in the case.

Assuming this was a genuine effort for peace it could clearly have had little effect. One of the men who signed it, Shekumiya accused 121. on the 4th April (it had been issued on the 1st April) at a public meeting apologized for it and his own and the other signatories' behalf and he or they were pardoned for having signed it.

Meanwhile the boycotting and picketting of the shops of the Anti-Fund people was continued.

VOLUNTEERS' CASE.

Mr. Simcox the District Magistrate came to Malegaon on the 3rd April and was there till the 12th April when he went to Manmad. The same night a 'waz' was held in one of the open spaces. The volunteers were present and some were carrying cudgles. The late Sub-Inspector Bhaskarrao and Mr. Ghaisas the Mamlatdar went there. The police collected some of the "lathis" carried, and on the 15th prosecutions were instituted against 24 volunteers for a breach of the District Magistrate's proclamation of the 30th March.

On the 24th April the day before the hearing of these cases a meeting was again called at night at which Maulvie Azizul Rehman accused No. 127 spoke. He is reported to have used the following words:—

"They must not be afraid of Government or of the police and that the volunteers would see about the cases brought against them and may god give the volunteers strength to promote their religion.'

The next day April 25th twelve of these cases came on for hearing before Mr. Thakar the Resident Magistrate. Six of the cases were postponed for defence evidence. The remaining six in which there was no defence evidence were tried summarily. They ended in the conviction of the 6 volunteers and their being fined Rs. 50 each with the alternative of 4 weeks' simple imprisonment. The fines were not paid. Either because the convicted persons were unable or because they were unwilling to pay them. Warrants were therefore made out for their confinement in default. It is proved and admitted that a large number of momin sympathizers with the volunteers attended the court and that on the result of the cases being known these gave rent to their feelings by loud cries of "Allahu Akbar" the war-cry used by the mob throughout the riot over to a police guard and moved across the yard towards the lock-up. Two of the demonstrators, accused 31 and 25 asked to be imprisoned with their fellows; but they were persuaded to go away quietly by the Sub-Inspector. The other momins also went off towards the town. Those convicted were not at once put in the lock-up but were allowed to sit on some benches outside it as it was thought that their friends would bring the money and pay the fines.

After 30-45 minutes Ismail Jafar a police constable came with a message from the city Lines that the police constables in the town were being beaten. He had himself been on point duty and been assaulted and another constable Rama Dada had been severely beaten. Both had got away to the Lines and had reported the facts. They were un-armed constables on point duty. On receiving this news the Sub-Inspector who was still at the court went and reported to Mr. Ghaisas Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate, that there was a probability of a riot, and asked him to accompany him to the town. Mr. Ghaisas refused to go on the plea that he had not finished counting the stamps in the Treasury and suggested he should take Mr. Thakar, the Resident Magistrate. But Mr. Thakar also refused to go saying that he was new to the place.

The Sub-Inspector had already sent for the armed police available, whose Lines are next to the Mamlatdar's office, and taking 5 of these, and 4 unarmed men, went to the Town Police Lines. He left 2 armed constables behind to escort the Mamlatdar and Mr. Thakar.

There is evidence to show what was meanwhile happening in the town. Some of the crowd at the Mamlatdar's went to it across the river and attacked constable Ismail Jaffer. Another batch must have crossed at another place, and they beat constable Rama Dada, also on point duty. Other constables beaten by momin crowds about this time were Purushottam, Akbar Alli and Jairamsing all on duty at different places. The leaders went to accused No. 1's eating house and told him the result of the volunteer cases. This place is at the entrance to the town, near the motor stand.

According to the evidence accuse No. 1 who was a leader in the Khilafat movement, ordered one of the accused to "call the people." There are a good many Momin houses in the neighbourhood, and a crowd quickly collected. The leaders at this stage were accused No. 1, accused No. 41 who is a substantial man and owned some of the motor cars plying to Manmad, and accused 20 and 30.

I now turn again to the Sub-Inspector and his party.

On reaching the City Lines the Sub-Inspector found Rama Dada, the constable who had been beaten. He detailed an armed constable to take him to the Dispensary and also sent the Police Patil with him. This party went by a direct road, and reached the Dispensary where they left Rama Dada for treatment. The Sub-Inspector next served out swords to the unarmed constables, and taking 5 more men from the City Police Lines, started for the town. Reaching a bridge a few hundred yards from the City Lines, he found constable Akbar Ali lying injured and unconscious on the road side. He therefore detailed 2 more of his men to take this man also to the hospital, and went on.

These two constables Amir Suleman and Gafur, impressed a passing cart, put Akbar Ali in it, and followed the Sub-Inspector towards the town. But at the motor stand they met a hostile crowd, which made for them, and some of whose members assaulted them. They abandoned Akbar Ali and the cart, and ran away. Akbar Ali who was unconscious got back to the City Lines, I suppose, being taken there by the cart-man, whose identity is not known. Meanwhile the Sub-Inspector had gone on. He met a large crowd at the entrance to the town, the crowd already mentioned, as having been collected near accused No. 1's hotel. This crowd seems to have made way for the party suddenly, after a small altercation between the Sub-Inspector and one of its members on the subject of the blocking of the road. The Sub-Inspector's objective can now only be conjectured, but it probably was to visit the different posts in the town. He at any rate turned to the right, towards he principal Police Station.

At this stage stones began to be thrown at the detachment and it was noticed that the section of the crowd which followed it, was largely armed with sticks.

At a place called the "Kumbharwada" or potters' quarter, one of the party, constable Ramchandra Sakharam. deserted and ran into a potters' house. He was observed and pursued by some of the crowd, who dragged him out and beat him on the road, but he ultimately escaped with his life.

The party proceeded in this fashion, being pelted with stones all the while, past the Jumma Masjid to the 'town gate' which is the principal police station and near the Jumma Masjid. There the Sub-Inspector halted his party, faced them round, and ordered 2 constables to fire some shots in the air. Either 2 or 3 shots were accordingly fired in the air. The evidence is that the pursuing crowd, at first frightened, realized that no one had been hurt, and cried out that blank ammunition was being used. In any case, there was no result, and the stone throwing became more intense. The Sub-Inspector and his party turned and started going towards the Dispensary. But three more constables deserted here and ran and hid themselves. These were, Ahmed Ibrahim Manu Dagadu and Namdev Gangaram. All three of these got rid of their uniforms, and ultimately, got away in disguise.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S PANIC.

From this point the Sub-Inspector's party got disorganized and did not proceeded in regular order. Neither is it possible to say what he really intended to do, though possibly, as suggested by some of the witnesses, he had an idea of going to the Post Office to send a telegram. He went past the Dispensary—where he was rejoined by constable Thaya Ganu and the Police Patil who had taken Rama Dada there—and by what is called "theatre lane' to where the Pophle's temple and houses were. He went straight into the temple and left his men outside on its verandha. His party was now reduced to 8 constables, of whom 5 were armed. Of these Dharma Tatya, deserted at once going round to the back and into Pophle's house, and escaping over the roof, and in disguise out of the town.

Another constable, Amirbeg, also seems to have deserted soon after reaching the temple. He was caught by the crowd and suffered a beating, and injuries amounting to grievous hurt.

There remained Shripat Pauji, Trimbaka Rahimkha, Thakya Genu, Bandu Bala and Balekha Rustumkha, all armed constables and Shankar Tukaram another unarmed constable.

The Police Patil also escaped about this time into a house known as Puranik's.

The temple was the last of the Pophle's buildings, and had three stories and communicated with the houses at the back. It was at the corner commanding both "theatre lane" down which the party had come, and Shimpatti, at right angles to it. There is some confusion as to whether anyone was or was not in it at the time, but if anyone was, he very soon left. The Sub-Inspector shut himself in and ordered his party to fire at the crowd, which had halted near the "holi" as the junction of "theatre lane" is called.

On this 2 constables got down from the verandha and fired several shots at the crowd. But by this time the crowd was determined on securing the Sub-Inspector and the shots had little effect for the stoning of the policemen and the temple by the crowd continued. Accused Nos. 38, 40, 44 and 77 were most probably all wounded on this occasion, or later in the temple besides 3 persons who have been discharged by the committing Magistrate for lack of any other evidence, except buckshot wounds, on their persons.

There is no evidence to show when the telegraph wires were cut; but this was done at 6 different places and it must have been about now, when the mob's resolution hardened into one of making sure of the Sub-Inspector and his men.

After the firing, the policemen outside the temple went through a door to a staircase and so to a gallery on the first storey and got into it. They eventually took refuge in the second storey. The crowd was constantly increasing and getting more excited and finally some of the rioters forced the door of the temple, and got into it. Many seem to have entered the ground floor, where they found no one, for the Sub-Inspector had meanwhile gone upstair and so into the Pophle's houses.

It must have been about this time, or a little earlier, that the two First Class Magistrates came to the Dispensary. Mr. Ghaisas had waited to finish the stamps, and Mr. Thakar to wait for him. Mr. Thakar had a tonga, which he drove taking Mr. Ghaisas and 2 armed constables left by the Sub-Inspector with him. They drove over Mr. Thakar to wait for him. Mr. Thakar and saw constable Akbar Ali in a cart with the men left to take care of him. They went practically by the same route as had the Sub-Inspector and drove past hostile groups of momins, some of whom threw some stones at them. The crowds could not have been very large, neither was the stoning serious, though Mr. Ghaisas says he gave a mock order to the constables to fire to frighten the crowd. They then drove to the Dispensary where Mr. Bagwe the Sub-Assistant Surgeon was and an attempt was made to send a telegram by the compounder, but he returned to say the Post Office was shut and that the wires had been cut. Next, one Khare, now accused no? "Mukhtyar" pleader and a leading politician, was sent for. He came and suggested that the liberation of the 'volunteers' might calm the crowd-Presently the glare of the Pophle temple and houses, which had been set on fire, was seen, and it was thought that the Dispensary was no longer safe for the Magistrates. They and their escort went and hid for a time in the Nurses's quarters, but that also not being thought safe, they decided to cross the river. To do so, they had to go down a long ramp running parallel to the stream and down to the bed. It was now quite dark, and the Magistrates thought they saw 2/3 men smoking at the other end of the ramp so tried to get down over the edge. In so doing they each had a fall of 8-10 feet. Mr. Thakar suffered a broken wrist and Mr. Ghaisas hurt his leg and ankle.

They were picked up and helped across the river bed to a garden where there was a hut in which they had themselves locked from the outside leaving the constables in the open. They remained here until the situation was relieved by the arrival of the police and troops, on the evening of the 26th. After some time, Mr. Bagwe the Sub Assistant Surgeon came there and attended to their hurts, and they were also visited by Mr. Vaishampayan the 2nd Class Magistrate.

MESSAGE FOR RELEASE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Finally, towards morning, a message was received to the effect that things would not get quiet unless the imprisoned 'volunteers' were released, and Mr. Thakar made an order accordingly. This was taken to the jailor and they were released: and according to one of the witnesses who took the message a crowd which was gathering about the motor stand to go and release them, was appeased by their arrival. It is evident from what I have said above, that neither of the two First Class Magistrates in the town exerted the least influence in averting, or ending the riot. Mr. Vaishampayam the 2nd Class Magistrate left the office later than his superiors, and with most of the clerks, arrived at Sangameshwar opposite Malegaon, when the riot was going on. He was warned not to proceed and sent one of the clerks. Deshmukh into the town. He tried to telegraph for help, but found that the wires from the camp Post Office were also cut. He however made arrangements to have the evening mails by a tonga by another road, and sent telegrams which reached Manmad in this way, and were received in Nasik early on the 26th morning. Had it not been for Mr. Vaishampayan, the rioters would have been masters of the town for much longer than was actually the case.

I now revert to the actual scene of the riot. After forcing the door the rioters were on the ground floor and around the temple, and the remaining policemen on the upper floor. The rioters attempted to get to the upper story: but this was defended by the policemen, who fired at them down the staircase wall, and it was at this point that certainly two rioters, and perhaps three were killed. The number is uncertain, and so are the individuals, for the bodies were taken away and buried the next morning, and there is no clear evidence on the point.

After this there was some delay and according to an approver and one of the accused, there was a consultation as to what should next be done to secure the Sub-Inspector and his party. Meanwhile the Sub-Inspector was in the Pophle's house, where he was first hidden in the cellar.

THE BURNING OF TEMPLE.

In any case, it is clear that the rioters decided to burn down the temple and so drive out the police. This was done by bringing some tins of kerosene oil, sprinkling the oil about the ground floor and outside, and then setting fire to it. It was in the hot weather when everything must have been dry as tinder and the whole place must soon have been in a blaze. The policemen in the temple tried to get out of it, and passed to the first of the Pophle's houses. They made an effort to get out by the front verandah and door, but were noticed by the crowd and driven back. One of their number, Bandu Bala, did not succeed in getting back and was beaten to death here. The others escaped at the back over some other houses, and after discarding their uniforms and weapons, got away in safety. The Sub-Inspector seems to have realized that he was no longer safe, and considered getting away over the roof, as the others did. But this involved a drop of 10-12 feet which, according to the evidence, he could not bring himself to risk. He therefore took off his uniform and disguised himself in a woman's "sari"; the idea being that he would pass un-noticed among the women who were being evacuated from the Pophle houses, which by now had fire also. He accordingly came out by the door in this disguise, and got along a short distance, probably as far as the corner opposite Shimpatti, without being noticed. He was however then discovered, owing to his size, and probably to his moustache and was surrounded and attacked by the rioters. The evidence is that he cried out that he would pay Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 to the Khilafat Funds if they would let him go. He was struck down under a rain of blows and fell near the gutter in "theatre" lane which he had come down to get to the temple. There were cries that they should see if he were really, dead, from the on-lookers on which Sakur Pahlwan took up a large stone and threw it on his head and must so have smashed most of the skull. Sakur Pahlwan has not, so far been arrested.

The body was allowed to lie there for a time, but presently was picked up and carried to the "holi" the open space near the corner of the temple where "theatre" lane and Shimpatti cross. The reason for this is not clear: but probably the idea was to expose the corpse:

It was after this that some attempt was made to put out the fire. Mr. Kashikar, the Municipal President whose house is at the Shimpatti corner, sent for the Municipal pump: and it was brought and after some difficulty, was got into action It was only a hand pump, and water was scarce, and it is clear it could not have been of much use.

It probably helped to save the houses across the street. Ultimately, the temple, the 2 Pophale houses, and an adjoining one called Puranik's, were completely gutted.

The active part of the riot subsided after the murder of the Sub-Inspector, and this permitted the efforts made to save what could be from the fire.

But I think it is clear that, as some of the witnesses say, there was a kind of "darbar" most probaby at accused No. 1's hotel.

Presently between 11 p.m. and midnight a party of about 50 Momins came shouting "Allahu Akbar" down Shimpati led by accused No. 1. The 2 bodies, the Sub-Inspector's and Bandu Bala's, were picked up from where they lay and were thrown into the corner of the burning temple, pieces of fallen timber being thrown on them. There is also a good deal of evidence to show that bands of rioters went about the town looking for opponents of the Khilafat movement. These had mostly escaped, but 2 were caught and beaten, one very severely, this being Hakim Bakridi, the son of the leader of the opposition. The houses of all these persons were looted, as was Mr. Kashikar's. But these offences of looting form the subject of separate charges which have not so far except in one case been committed to this Court. I think, however, that the "darbar" held by the rioters are relevant and I have admitted evidence on this point. They continued to be held till Saturday the 30th and at them the opponents of the Khilafat movement were hauled before, or went to, the durbaries, and were formaly admitted as Khilafatists, on taking an oath on the Koran to become non-co-operators, and not to disclose anything that had happened, or give evidence against any of the rioters. I think that this is conduct relevant to the charges against the accused.

This is a brief description of the events of the 25th of April at Malegaon, according to the prosecution.

DEFENCE SUMMARIZED.

I will now discuss the case for the defence generally. The main facts are not disputed. that there was a serious riot, in which much damage was done to property, two police men were killed, two persons suffered grievous hurt, and many others were injured. The argument is that none of the present accused were parties to any of these crimes, which were the work of a rabble of boys and bad characters, and that the out-burst itself was due to a wanton attack made by the Sub-Inspector on the town, which he wished to, and believed he could, intimidate, as he was animated by a great contempt for and hatred of the Momins. Much time and labour has also been devoted to demonstrating that the riot really had no direct connection with the preceding political ferment. This latter argument is, however. inconsistent with another one which has been used, and that is that there was a conspiracy between the local officials, including the District Magistrate, to put a stop to political movements in the town by intimidation, the theme being that the proclamation forbidding the carrying of cudgels by the volunteers was a wanton interference with their liberty, and was quite unjustified by the then state of affairs, that the prosecutions were wrong, as the accused were innocent, and that the fines imposed on those convicted were 'monstrous' in the circumstances, and were the result of the brow-beating of the Magistrate by the late Sub-Inspector. It has also been hinted that Mr. Thakar's visit to Mr. Simcox at Manmad on the 3th April was in connection with the prosecutions them impending. which is denied by both Officers who give a perfectly credible and different account of the matter.

Another line adopted in argument was that the whole trouble was due to the Anti-Fund people, who for their own purposes, misrepresented matters to the authorities, and so caused them to believe that a critical situation dad arisen when actually nothing of the sort had happened; but that all that was taking place at Malegaon was a religious revival, and that no coercion of the opponents of the movements had occurred.

All the witnesses for the prosecution have been cross-examined from this stand point and it has even been maintained that the volunteers were organized to keep order at public meetings, which it is said they did much better than the police could do, and that the sticks they carried were intended for driving stray cattle away from public meetings, and preventing the places where these were held from being polluted.

I think that even if these facts had been as alleged, they would constitute no legal defence to charges of murder, arson and rioting and that these matters are really irrelevant to the issues. But the facts proved and admitted are as inconsistent with any of these views, as the arguments put forward are inconsistent *inter se*. I will, however, in justice to the local officials, discuss the case from this point of view.

All the facts above related, as to what was happening in Malegaon before the 25th April, are not really disputed, and most of them can be proved from statements of the accused themselves or the proceeding of the accused themselves or the proceeding of the Imdad Committee. There is no question as to the foundation of the Khilafat and Imdad Committees, the visits of the maulives from outside and of Shaukat Ali, the method of collection of the Fund and the commercial and social boycott of its opponents, and the setting apart of Rs. 2,000 to fight these persons with. There is also no doubt about the meetings held in order to find a *modus vivendi* between the Fund and Anti-Fund parties, and that nothing was really done by the authorities to provoke anybody to commit such brutal crimes.

Whether the District Magistrate's proclamation was justified or not, is a matter of opinion. There is no doubt there was a great deal of ferment in the town at the time; and the manifesto issued over the signatures of some of the accused, shows that cudgels were being carried by the volunteers at public meetings at night. The argument that they were required to keep away stray cattle is specious. This service did not necessitate cudgels, and they were evidently carried as a show of force. Neither were the volunteers required to keep order. Their use could really only have been for picketing, and securing that the boycott declared should be effective, as is shown by the evidence. It is equally plain that what was going on was not really a religious revival. but a political demonstration on the lines of the Khilafat and non-co-operation movements. Some of the witnesses have said that the "Wazas" delivered were such only in name, and were really political lectures. The association of Mahomedans with Hindus—"Non-violent non-cooperators," the preaching of Hindu and Moslem unity, the declared object of the Imdad-Fund, and the statements made in this case by many of the accused, show the hollowness of the plea of a religious revival. All the literate and leading accused have proclaimed their faith in the Khilafat and non co-operation movements, and most have said that they have defended themselves in this case only because the charges are not political ones and affect their honour.

Accused No. 127 Moulvie Azizul Rahiman has entered on a historical resume of the grounds justifying the Khilafat movement, in which the stock arguments about the British Government's breach of faith with its Mahomedan subjects, the desecration of the Holy Places of Islam, the alleged incarceration of the Khalifa, and the conclusion that this is a religious question. are set forth. The less sophisticated accused do not understand these substleties Some have asserted that by the "Khilafat" they understand their religion, one of these witnesses that it signifies their 'daily prayers', and an other that they have been told it is a 'good thing.'

These facts most of which must have been known to the District Magistrate, disclose a state of excitement in the town, and of intolerance of all appositions, very likely to lead to a breach of the peace, and therefore amply justify his order forbidding the carrying of cudgels at night.

It had one legal defect, which could not. however, had affected events, for it was not noticed till the trial in this Court; it gave no period during which it was to remain in force.

It is also very clear that the breach of this order, which led to the prosecutions, was deliberate. This was the finding of the Magistrate who tried the cases; and although one accused then pleaded his ignorance of it, the volunteers were an organized body under a captain—he was accused No. 30 and in command on the occasion when the "Lathis" were attached on the 12th April—and the proclamation had been published 12 days earlier, and must have been known at least to all the leaders of the movement.

It is also very plain on the facts that the convictions of the volunteers were the immediate cause of the events of the 25th. Mr. Azad has dwelt on the enormity of the fines, and the cruelty of the sentence of 4 weeks imprisonment in the alternative. Momins weavers are considered well-to-do artisans, and the offences had been deliberate. The offenders were members of an organization which had ample funds. I do not think that the measure of punishment had anything really to do with the riot, and I believe the volunteers were courting imprisonment, and that the result would have been the same, had the fines been Rs. 5, and the imprisonment in default a week.

The contention that these legal proceedings were not the immediate cause of the riot is also, I think, groundless. It is made in the course of an effort to divorce the riot from the antecedent activities of the leaders of the movement. Their plea has been, generally, that they have been implicated, not because of their part in the events of the 25th, but because they are objected to by the authorities, on the ground of their politics.

But as I have shown above, the whole of the movement tended from the beginning to what actually happened, and rioting in the shape of assaults on all policemen who could be found in the town, began as soon as the news of the convictions reached it. It has also been shown that on the following morning, a large crowd had collected, with the object of going to the lockup to liberate the imprisoned volunteers; and that when witness Pandy went and told them that an order had been issued to set them free, men were told off to guard him, and the mob kept him, until the prisoners who had meanwhile been liberated, arrived there.

I do not think anything could be clearer than the connection between the volunteers' conviction, and its immediate result, the riot at Malegaon on the 25th April. But I must also notice the specific allegations on which these general ones are based. They are four. The first is that the Sub-Inspector forced Mr. Thakar, the Resident Magistrate to impose politically deterrent sentences. Some accused and their friends profess to have heard the Sub-Inspector urging Mr. Thakar to impose very heavy fines and the expression of his supposed view that the offences were trivial. Mr. Thakar has denied all this. His record shows that he altered the term of detention in default of payment of fine from six weeks to four. I have no doubt his denial is true.

The second is that the Sub-Inspector had an armed force ready at the Court, and was himself provided with a sword and revolver and so followed hard on the heels of the Momins returning to the town, at the head of an armed expedition abusing and brow-beating them all the way. There is no evidence of anything of this kind while all the witnesses who were with the Sub-Inspector have denied all these facts. The evidence, including that of Messrs. Thakar and Ghaisas, is all to the effect that the Sub-Inspector did not start till he received Ismail Jaffar's message. The necessary interval for the news of the convictions to reach the town the assaults on the police there, and for the message to reach the Sub-Inspector is at least half-an-hour. I think the Sub-Inspector and his party did not start for the town till about 45 minutes after the Momin crowd, and that he did not follow them immediately.

(Continued on next page.)

...O CONSPIRACY AT MALEGAON.

(Continued from previous page.)

truthfulness to Mr. Karmakar. There is nothing which can really be urged against him. Mr. Joshi, who Mr. Azad said was the only really truthful witness, indentified none of his clients. Very little, has been urged against Mr. V. Kapse. He is a distant connection of the Pophle family by marriage, through a girl who has been dead many years.

Most of the criticism has been levelled at Ganpat Gavde and at Digambar Kapse. As already related Gavde, has a house from the verandah and roof of which a good view could be had of all the events at the scene of the arson and murder. The defence have been at pains to prove an *alibi* for him, but I believe this is false. If he was there, and could safely see what was happening, it is almost certain that he would see all he could out of ordinary curiosity as any one would. He is alleged to be a friend of Mr. Kashikar's, which I do not believe necessarily makes him out a perjurer, and he has been very closely cross-examined as to his worldly position and debts. He had a business in 'saris,' and has explained that since he was called as a witness, he has had to wind it up, as his capitalist partner from Yeola has refused any longer to finance him. It is very probably so, on two grounds: one being lack of sympathy with his conduct, and the other a very reasonable suspicion that he is likely to secure little trade in the town in future. I think that nothing has really been proved against his character.

Digambar Kapse is a brother of Vishwanath Kapse and has suffered most criticism from the defence. For him also an alibi which I do not believe has been set up by defence witnesses. He speaks of nearly all the events at the temple. He has been cross-examined with a view to showing that he is a rogue, but I think nothing really damaging has come out.

He seems to be a quarrelsome youth who separated from his brother Vyenkatesh a few years ago, and the latter published a notice that he would not be responsible for Digambar's debt. The other doubtful transactions alleged are all quite trivial and have been satisfactorily explained. I think the principal point against him is that he has seen too much. He had a special reason for coming to the temple in the first place, the same as his brothers, to help evacuate the women and children from the burning houses but his account is that he returned several times. What was happening was very exciting, and what he evidently did was to act as a kind of news-carrier between the scene of the right and his brother's house. I think, in fact, that what he says he did is what he probably would do in the circumstances, come to see what was happening, go back and tell it, and come again.

The second group of well-to-do Mahomedans opposed to the Khilafat probably have, as they have good reason to, some bias against the leaders of the movement, where these are accused: but I do not see why they should have any against the rank and file.

But such a bias is not a reason for excluding their evidence from consideration, but only one for weighing it carefully. Where it corroborated, as mostly it is, I am prepared to accept it.

The remaining Mahomedan witnesses of less social standing have suffered no persecution. Some of them are servants of the first group. The general allegation against them is that they belong to a wrestling school which is a rival of the one to which most of the accused claim to belong. I do not think this is really a good reason for discarding their evidence. Nothing specific has really been made out against them and I propose to treat their evidence as I do that of the preceding group.

There are a few other points. Mr. Pophle is said to be inimical to accused 75 and 76 over the question of a debt, owed by one Kurban Ali deceased, to them. On his death, his assets were taken over by accusedd 75 and others and the Pophle's have never been paid. But the evidence against these accused is not that of the Pophles. The Kapse's are said to have been influenced by the Pophles in giving prosecution evidence, but the relationship between them is distant, and had the Pophles really wished to implicate anyone falsely they could have done it more directly.

Another complaint is made that the inquiries into the cases of compensation should not have been taken in hand till the conclusion of this case, lest a hope of reward should influence the victims of the looting to give evidence.

The inquiries were made under the orders of Government, and it was desirable to make them at once, for obvious reasons. No compensation had so far been paid, some who will get it are not witnesses, and none knew what he had been awarded when he was examined. I do not think this fact has at all influenced the trial.

There is a question of constable Amirbeg Asrafbeg. He suffered injuries amounting to grievous hurt, which is indisputable. The criticism is that he did not suffer them just outside the temple, and that there is nothing to show he was of the Sub-Inspector's party.

The contention is based on the fact that none of the other policemen, who were of this party, have mentioned him by name. Some were not asked who were all the other members of the party, and those who were have omitted him.

Amirbeg himself has deposed to being beaten at this point, and primarily needs no corroboration, since he is not an accomplice. It however does exist in the statements of several of the witnesses, who say, that at the beginning, soon after the police party reached the temple, a policeman was caught by the crowd and beaten by the temple and someone who wanted to give him water was prevented from doing so. I think that he was beaten here ad that the fact that he escaped with his life is due to his having been caught when the crowd was not as yet in a frenzied state.

There are two more general contentions which are more or less directly opposed to each other and which must be noticed.

The prosecution case is that there was a general conspiracy among the Khilafatists to defy law and order and to have their own way in the town, and that the riot and all that took place, was the direct outcome of this conspiracy. The conspiracy would necessarily be one of the leaders only, for it is evident that persons who thought the "Khilafat" was their "daily prayers", or, "a good thing" were not organizers, but were raw material to be worked up to the desired pitch of excitement, and this category includes probably the bulk of the rioters.

On the other hand, the complaint is made that the leaders of the Khilafat movement and the non-co-operators have been singled out as persons against whom false evidence should be prepared, because they led these (to the officials) obnoxious movements: and that in reality, these leaders are substantial and public spirited citizens, whose creed was non-violence, and who would not take part in a riot.

I do not think it is at all likely that these persons have been so singled out for conviction.

It is an assumption that the leaders are substantial men who would not take part in a riot. Any person, whether well-to-do or not, is liable if he is sufficiently excited, to behave like a hooligan, and clearly there was much excitement. Moreover, many of these men are really in very humble circumstances, accused No. 1 keeps an eating house, accused No. 12 sells a kind of tobacco called "Gudak," accused 29 is a weaver, No. 30 peddles "dal" in the bazar, and was formerly a vaccinator's peon, No. 31 is a weaver, No. 41 is better off than the others, and owned 2 motor cars, which plied for hire between Malegaon and Manmad, accused 45 owns a few hand-looms, accused 51 has a printing press, accused 120 is a mukhtyar pleader, a non-qualified one who is allowed to practise in Mofussil Courts and employed by persons who cannot afford a regular pleader, accused 121 is a petition writer, and accused 48 a barber, while accused 96 was a postman. Accused 127 is said to be an eminent Maulvi, but there is only his counsel's assurance on the point. What really distinguishes these men is a small amount of education among a crowd of illiterates. I do not think this fact is enough to lift them out of the ignorance and fanaticism of their fellows and to give the argument any weight.

LEADERS' PART.

On the other hand, it is common experience that men who have stirred up an agitation, continue to lead it, if they can, and are naturally looked to for orders by the others taking part. Since they are leaders, they would take a prominent part, and besides being well known, would be noticed more often than their less active and distinguished followers.

I think it is this that accounts for the large amount of evidence against them and that it is a natural and probable fact, and not a pre-arranged one.

The question of the "eleven" must also be discussed. These are the persons who signed the manifesto Ex. 16 exhorting the public to practise non-violence and not to use compulsion in collecting the Fund.

This was published on the 1st April and as I have already mentioned was apologized for by accused 121 on the 5th April for himself and the others. The public meeting at which this was done forgave him and the others for it. The manifesto was the result of persuasions by Mr. Mobedji and others and I suppose was repented of as a concession to law and order.

There are statements, throughout the evidence, that in the early stages of the riot, the "eleven" were bracketed with the police as persons the crowd wanted to revenge itself on for "having deceived them." Mr. Asad was unable to explain wherein the deception lay. I think the key is to be found in the conduct of accused 127 Maulvie Azizul Rahman.

He is first referred to as having been sitting in a shop with one Abdul Majid who is a fugitive from justice. The next witness who refers to him is Gavde who says that at the beginning of the riot when the mob was demonstrating against Panalal's house (Pannalal was one of the men who had signed the manifesto) accused 127 came past his house going towards Panalal's which is higher up and shouting "you are doing what you should not do and not doing what you should."

Again witness No. 61 Digambar Kapse says that he heard this accused shouting:—

"Dont look to the eleven people but look to those who are against us and to the Sub-Inspector, look to the people who are against the Khilafat."

This was said at the beginning of the riot near the temple. It is not alleged that any one of the "eleven" was beaten neither were any of their houses or shops looted.

The words I have quoted are so unexpected in the context and the circumstances deposed to, that it seems to me certain they would not have been invented—it would be much easier and much simpler to invent words of direct incitement to the mob, than ones like these, which are inconsistent with the prosecution case against the 3 persons who had signed the manifesto and are now accused—Their meaning is in fact only clear when all the facts of the riot are known. I believe what happened was that at first and probably among a section of the crowd who had perhaps not heard of the public recanation of non-violence there was an uneasy feeling that they had been betrayed or deserted and that this accused was consequently going about and explaining this and diverting the the anti-Khilafatists.

I have now to consider the prosecution case of conspiracy. It is not a fact that can ordinarily be proved directly. It must be inferred from the events which have happened. It will be convenient to set these out in order as follows:—

(1) the formation of a Khilafat Committee,
(2) and of an Imdadul Fund Committee,
(3) the object of the former being Khilafat agitation,
(4) and of the latter to collect funds to enable two Schools to non-co-operate.
(5) The method of collection adopted, which was that of a tax,
(6) the enforcement of the system through the 'Sari' buyers,
(7) and the boycott and prosecution of all opponents.
(8) The visits to Malegaon of agitators such as Shaukat Ali and the two maulvies; and
(9) The refusal to meet the other side on a reasonable basis, when efforts at conciliation were made by the authorities.
(10) The issue of a manifesto preaching non-violence, which was publicly apologized for 5 days later.
(11) The threat of organized force held out by the body of 'volunteers' and their 'lathis'; and their flouting of the District Magistrate's proclamation.
(12) The veiled threats used the night before the trials at a public meeting, and the conduct of the convicted persons and their friends in Court.
(13) The blazing out of violence on the news of the convictions being known, and the immediate expulsion of all the policemen on duty in the town.
(14) The quick collecting of a rowd at the entrance to the town and its attack on the Sub-Inspector and his party when he arrived to restore order.
(15) The pursuing him to his place of refuge, the setting of this place on fire, and the murders of the Sub-Inspector and Bandu Balam.
(16) The destruction by burning of all police uniforms and accoutrements.
(17) The allowing of all the other inmates of the Pophle houses to escape.
(18) The cutting of telegraph wires.
(19) The destruction, as far as possible, of evidence, of murder, by burning the bodies.
(20) The holding of 'durbars,' and the swearing of all persons likely to give evidence against the rioters on the Qoran.
(21) The simultaneous attacks on and looting of the property of all opponents of the movement.

RESULT OF CONCERTED ACTION.

These 21 separate items are all outstanding, facts many of them admitted, and all really beyond dispute. The only possible conclusion is, not that the riot was a sudden fury provoked by the Sub-Inspector's conduct towards a rabble of youths and bad characters; but that it was the result of concerted action directed, first towards working up religious excitement in the town, next to making this feeling hostile to the local executive and lastly to wreaking its wrath on the police and all opponents; and the protecting, as far as possible, those responsible for it, from the consequences of their action.

I cannot believe that these events can have taken place in the order given spontaneously and without set purpose. It is probable that in the beginning there was no definite plan, at any rate among the Malegaon people, but just a determination to assert their opinions and offer all possible opposition to those who did not agree with them. But I think it is clear on the happenings from item No. 12 onwards that from the 24th April there was some organization behind the principal actors and that this organization had the mob under control and that what was done was in pursuance of its orders. I find therefore that there was a conspiracy and that the acts done by the mob were in pursuance of this conspiracy. The Assessors do not agree with me. They think there was no conspiracy—I believe they cannot have carefully considered the evidence from this point of view and probably that they expected direct evidence of plotting. They also think that the serious part of the riot was due to the firing by the police which they find was at the 'Kumbharwada.' I have already discussed this point and given reasons for believing otherwise. They have also said they have disbelieved witnesses Govind Ganpat Gavde and Digambar Kapse: and both the approvers: though they must have used some of this evidence in forming the conclusions they have. Here will be a convenient place to discuss their findings generally—noting that they nowhere differ as to any accused. This is probably due to the fact that they were given time to consider their opinions together after the case had been briefly summed up to them.

They have found that 19 accused are guilty of abetment of murder: that 5 are guilty of mischief by fire: that 17 are guilty of rioting and that 12 are guilty of causing simple hurt only. They have thus found that 53 of the accused took part in the riot and that 60 did not.

There is however direct evidence of murder against accused 94 and 96; and the offence of rioting under section 148 and 149 would include the offences of simple hurt which cannot in fact be separated from the one under section 148. There is also clear and direct evidence of grievous hurt against many of the accused which they have ignored though they have not said they disbelieve the witnesses on the point.

They are both Hindus and have given favourable opinions of all Hindu-accused: as well as of all accused who can be said to be more or less well-to-do, as it seems to me, even where there is overwhelming evidence against them, as in the case of accused 41: much more than against others whom they consider guilty.

I believe this is due to their opinion that there was no conspiracy and probably a feeling that well-to-do persons would not riot. I have above discussed the arguments as to these points.

Under section 149, I. P. C. all who took part in the riot may be held guilty of all the offences committed in its' course. The prosecution have however not pressed the point and have conceded that it is possible that some rioted and withdrew from the more serious offences. I am only considering the cases of accused in the categories of murderers, persons who have committed arson, and persons who have committed grievous hurt, where there is actual evidence of their presence at and abetment or commission of these offences.

I am also as a matter of caution refusing to convict any of the accused on two identifications only, or on identifications which each stand alone as to a particular offence, am neglecting the statements of the witnesses Wahab, Umar, Phulya and Vedya, and only using the approvers testimony where it is corroborated.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

I think there is insufficient evidence to convict the following accused persons:—

Accused No. 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 27, 28, 46, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 65, 66, 67, 86, 89, 90, 93, 102, 104, 105, 107, 110, 111, 114, 116 and 33.

In the cases of all these accused there are two or at most 3 identifications and the evidence against them is very weak.

The Assessors agree with me in thinking that these accused are not guilty.

In the cases of the following accused the evidence is stronger numerically but essentially unsatisfactory in quality:—

Accused No. 25.—He is identified is a rioter by 5 witnesses: but none of these has named him and two of the identifications were first made in this Court. There is therefore much room for mistakes. The Assessors find him not guilty.

Accused No. 45.—There is uncorroborated approver's evidence that he was at the assault on the Sub-Inspector and Gaude's that he shouted to burn down the temple, two witnesses say he was present at the 'durbars;' and Digambar Kapse that he was present when the bodies were burnt. I have disbelieved Deshmukh witness' account of meeting him: but the Sub-Assistant Surgeon who visited him that day says he was suffering from high fever at about 3 p.m. I am prepared to give him the benefit of the doubt and to agree with the Assessors in finding him not guilty.

Accused No. 70.—One of the approvers says he brought a tin of Kerosene and another that he took part in forcing the temple and was present at the Sub-Inspector's murder. Digambar Kapse corroborates the second approver. I think this is not sufficient evidence to convict on and I agree with the Assesors in thinking him not guilty.

Accused No. 71. Witness No. 20 has named him as a murderer but he is one of those who have resiled from their statements. The only other evidence against him is that he was in the rioting crowd but both identifications are new ones. The Assessors think him not guilty and so do I.

Accused No. 72. Witness Gavde involves him heavily in the events at the temple including the Sub-Inspector's murder: but the only other witness against him is No. 49, who does not name him. The Assessors think him guilty of rioting; but I consider the evidence insufficient for such a finding.

Accused No. 97.—There are two identifications of him as a rioter: but one is new and the other is not by name. Of the other witnesses one has resiled and the second is an uncorroborated approver. The Assessors think him not guilty.

Accused No. 119.—There are only 2 witnesses against him one of whom names him here for the first time as present at the attack on the temple (witness 38) and the other No. 51 says he attended a durbar. The Assessors think him not guilty.

Accused No. 120. This was the mukhtyar pleader who was sent for by Mr. Ghaisas at the Dispensary during the riot and who came there. The evidence against him is unsatisfactory. There is one witness who has resiled and accomplice's evidence only that he was present at the consultation at accused No. 51's house. Both the identifications of him at durbars are new and he is otherwise only identified by two constables as in the crowd.

The Assessors think him not guilty. I agree in giving him the benefit of the doubt.

Accused No 122.—There are 3 witnesses against him. One has resiled: another speaks of an identification at a 'durbar,' which is new. The only clear witness against him is Digambar Kapse who is not corroborated. Accused 94 in his retracted statement mentioned him as consulting in accused No. 51's house.

I think there is not enough evidence to convict him on and agree in the Assessors' opinion.

Accused No. 123.—The evidence against this man is very similar to that against No. 122. He was inculpated by one witness who resiled: and identified by face only by one policeman as in the crowd. The evidence as to his attending a durbar is new. Witness Digambar has given the same evidence against him as he did against No. 122: and accused 94 has similarly involved him.

I agree with the Assessors in finding him not guilty.

This disposes of the cases of 43 of the accused.

I now take up the cases of the remaining 70 accused. That against No. 1 Mahomed Sileman Miya Rojan is very clear. He has been mentioned as and has admitted that he was a Khilafat leader and there is a letter on the record which purports to give the substance of a conversation he had with Mr. Mobedji on the subject of non-co-operation. Witness No. 62 says he was one of the persons who boycotted him for being an anti Khilafatist and is corroborated by the proceeding book. There is the evidence of the witnesses 49 and 54 that the news of the arrests was brought to his hotel where he was sitting with accused No. 41 by accused 29 and 30 and that he then issued orders to collect the people and was present in the crowd at the motor stand (witnesses 34, 38, 51, 69); and that he was in the crowd which assaulted Akbar Ali constable (witness 42) and which pursued the Sub-Inspector and his party (witnesses 14, 15, 31, 36, 39) and was at the scene of the temple burning (witness 25 approver) and one of the men who suggested it (witness 55) and that he was present at and abetted the Sub-Inspector's murder (witnesses 32 and 61) and that he headed the crowd which burnt the bodies (witnesses 11, 32, 53, 55, 57 and 61) and finally that he took a prominent part in the durbars at which people were made to swear on the Koran not to give evidence against the rioters. (38, 49, 50, 51, 60). That his brother had invited him to a wedding in Dhulia: His defence has been an *alibi* and that he started for that place at about 3 p.m. in a cart on the 25th and reached it next morning. The testimony is that of a casual fellow traveller to Dhulia and of his brother (Exs. 477 and 478). I do not believe this *alibi*. There are 21 witnesses of all classes who have testified against him and he was evidently one of the conspirators and leaders who took a very prominent part in the bringing about and in the conduct of the riot.

Both the assessors think he is guilty of abetment of murder only. I think he is guilty of this offence, as well as of abetment of an offence under section 436 Indian Penal Code and of ones under section 148 and offences under sections 332 and 323 and of the Indian Penal Code read with section 114.

Though he was not one of the persons who actually struck the Sub-Inspector he has taken so leading a part in the murder that I think he should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for his guilt is really greater than that of the ignorant persons who used the force necessary to that end. I agree with the Assessors as to his being guilty under sections 302 and 114 Indian Penal Code but I also find him guilty under sections 436 and 114, section 148, and sections 323 and 332 read with section 114 Indian Penal Code.

Accused No. 2, Haji Abdul Rahim.—There are 8 witnesses against this accused. Excluding from consideraion No. 22 who has resiled he is mentioned or identified as having been in the crowd by constable witnesses Nos. 14, 19, 29, 36, 43 and 45. Of these No. 19 names him. He is also identified by witness 61 Digambar Kapse as having been one of the murderers of constable Bandu Bala. His defence has been that he was away all that day fishing at Dabadhi village and he has examined one witness No. 392 on the point. This man is evidently untrustworthy. There is some evidence that after the riot he helped to guard Mr. Kashikar's house. The Assessors think he is guilty of abetment of murder and have recommended him to mercy. But I believe that all that has been proved against him is an offence under section 148 Indian Penal Code as I am unable in the circumstances to accept fully the uncorroborated evidence of murder against him.

Accused No. 3, Israil Allarakhu.—This accused is also identified by 8 witnesses. Witnesses Nos. 31 and 35 identify him as having been in the rioting crowd: and No. 40 as one of the men who assaulted the constable in the 'Kumbhar's lane. He is corroborated by the constable in question witness 47 Jairamsingh. Witness 49 says he was one of the crowd which came and drove him out of his house as an anti-Khilafatist. Witness Gavde (32) says he was one of the men who murdered the Sub-Inspector and he is corroborated by witness 61 Digambar Kapse. Accused No. 94 in his retracted statement to the Committing Magistrate said this accused was one of Bandu Balam's murderers: and the allegation is corroborated by witness 52 V. Kapse who says he saw him standing by Bandu's dead body. His defence was that he had been out fishing all day returning late at night on the 25th and he examined the same witness as did accused No. 2: Ex. 392.

The Assessors have found him guilty of abetment of murder.

I think he has been proved clearly guilty of murder, and probably of 2 murders: though the evidence as to Bandu's murder is weak against him. He is also guilty of rioting. There are no extenuating circumstances: unless the excitement of the movement can be considered such a circumstance.

I convict him under sections 302 and 148 and sections 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code.

Accused Nos. 8, 11 and 12.

Accused No. 8, Habibulla Rasul.—Besides witness 22 Wahab who has resiled he is identified by witnesses 15 and 29 as having been in the riotous crowd and by witness Rama Dada (44) as one of his assailants and by witness 45 as one of the rioters at the temple. Witness 39 Mr. Karmarkar has also identified him at this point though this identification is new. His defence was that he was away at Dhulia that day and he called his partner (Ex. 396) to prove the fact. I do not believe it.

The assessors find him guilty of simple hurt but I think he is guilty of rioting under section 148 under section 332 and 323 Indian Penal Code and convict him accordingly.

Accused No. 11, Babu Huba.—There is a great deal of evidence against this accused. He is identified by witnesses 14, 15 and 27 by name as having been in the rioting crowd and by constable Ismail Jafar (No. 30) as one of his assailants. Again by witnesses 31 and 34 as a rioter and by witnesses 45, 49, 59 and 71 as among the rioters at the temple. There are also two new identifications against him by witnesses 36 and 37. Witness 33 Amirbeg identifies him as one of the men who caused him grievous hurt at the temple.

His defence was that on the 25th he had gone to Dhulia to buy cloth and he has examined two witnesses (Exs. 398 and 466) on the point. Neither has really fixed the date: nor are they at all convincing.

The Assessors think this accused guilty of an offence under section 436 Indian Penal Code. I agree with them, but I also think he is guilty under section 332 and section 148 Indian Penal Code, and convict him accordingly.

Accused No. 12, Babu Gudakwala.—There are 22 witnesses against this accused. Witness Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 28, 30, 34, 35, 36, 43, 46, 50, 53, 71 nearly all name him as having taken part in the riot at many different points. He is also named by witness Gangaram Raghu, probably an accomplice, and by the approver witness 25 as one of the Sub-Inspector's murderers and they are corroborated by witness 17 who says he was one of the men who went about announcing the fact. Witness 21 has resiled but he mentions him as one of the men who afterwards removed the bodies and is corroborated by witness Lala Bakar witness 50. Witness 61 implicated him in this Court only as one of the Sub-Inspector's murderers: and he has been identified by name as one of Amirbeg's assailants. His defence was that he was in his tobacco shop all the evening and he has called 2 witnesses (Exs. 399 and 400) to prove it. I do not believe them.

The Assessors think him guilty of rioting and murder. I agree with them and think he is also guilty under section 333 Indian Penal Code and sections 332 and 323 I.P.C. I convict this accused under Sections 302, 148 and 332 I.P.C.

Accused No. 20, Karim Daud.—This man is identified by witness 14 as a rioter, but is not named. Witness 22 who included him as one of Abdul Hakim's assailants, has resiled: and is not corroborated. Witness 31's identification is new and he gives a wrong name: and that by witness 37 is also new ,but 61 says he was one of those who broke into the temple, but he is not corroborated.

The Assessors would convict this accused under section 436: but it seems to me the evidence against him is too confused and uncertain to warrant a conviction.

Accused No. 22, Babu Allauddin called Rohilla.—There are 11 witnesses against this accused. Nos. 71, 38 and 49 identified him at the motor stand and Nos. 14, 15, 31 and 35 as in the rioting crowd which pursued the Sub-Inspector's party. Nearly all these have named him. (15, 31, 32, 34, 38, 49 and 61) witnesses Nos. 32 and 61 say he was one of the persons abetting the Sub-Inspector's murder and witness 61 says he was also one of the men who went into the temple to set it on fire.

His defence has been that on the 25th April he was in his house all day as he was sending his daughters to their husband's houses and dining some friends. He says he has been implicated as witness 61 is inimical to him as he refused to swear falsely in another matter: and so with witness 32 for whom he refused to fold *saris*. There are 3 defence witnesses (Ex. 372, 405 and 406) whom I disbelieve.

The Assessors find him guilty of abetment of murder. I agree with them. I also think he is guilty under sections 148 and 436, Indian Penal Code, and sections 332 and 323.

Accused No. 23, Isak Majid.—The evidence against this accused is that of witnesses Nos. 23, 26, 27, 30, 25, 39, 42 and 61. Witness 23 said he was one of those who had forced the temple, but has resiled. The approver witness 26 also said so: and he is corroborated by witness 39, Mr. Karmarkar, who says he was one of these who forced it. Witness 42 named him in this Court and so did witness 30 as a rioter and witness 27 identified him in moth Courts. Accused No. 94 in his retracted statement also mentions him as entering the temple. His defence has been he was at home all day making "bidis." He has examined one witness (Ex. 407) on the point. I cannot believe him.

He is not directly implicated in the setting fire to the temple and forcing it would only be rioting. The Assessors think he is guilty of this offence. I agree with them and convict him under sections 148, 332 and 323, Indian Penal Code.

ACCUSED NO. 29 AND 30.

Accused No. 29, Shaban Bhikari.—There are 23 witnesses who implicate this accused. He admitted he was a prominent Khilafatist and that he attended the volunteer trials about which he makes allegations that the Sub-Inspector had insisted on severe fines and that he started from the office fully armed. He says he was taken sick on the way home and went and lay down, but he called no evidence. Witness 62 said he was one of the persons who had boycotted him for being anti-Khilafatists and witness 71 that he was in the crowd at the office which is admitted. There is a great deal of evidence that he was among the rioters and most of the witnesses name him. They are Nos. 14, 15, 18, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 43, 45, 49, 50, 51, 55, 57, 58 and 69. This evidence relates to nearly all the points of the riot.

Witness 32 says he was one of the persons who shouted for the temple to be set on fire and he corroborates the approver witness 25, witness 38 on the same point says he shouted for kerosine oil to be brought and witness 53 is another on the point. There is thus full evidence against him of an offence under sections 436 and 114.

But there is also evidence of murder against him. Witness 32, Gavde, says he was one of those who instigated the Sub-Inspector's murderers by shouting "kill him" and "see if he is really dead, and he is corroborated by witness 61, Kapse.

There is also the evidence of 2 witnesses, Nos. 57 and 61, as to his taking part in the burning of the bodies: and also to show he was a prominent member of the subsequent darbars—witnesses 38 and 51.

The Assessors think he is guilty of abetment of murder. I agree with them. I also think he is guilty under sections 436 and 114: and also under sections 148, 332 and 323, Indian Penal Code.

I think this accused like No. 1 is one of those persons who though he has not been proved actually to have struck the Sub-Inspector, has been shown to have egged others on to do so and to have taken such a prominent part in all that led to the murders as to be more guilty morally than the mere murderers.

I think there is no reason for sparing him the more severe sentence for abetment of murder.

Accused No. 30, Hasan Dalwala.—He was a prominent Khilafatists and has said he was present at the "volunteer" trials. He was the "Captain" of the volunteers. His account of the trials is similar to No. 29's version. There is a great deal of evidence against this accused and he has been named by nearly all the witnesses.

The following witnesses have given evidence of rioting against him: Nos. 14, 15, 18, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37, 46, 49, 50, 58 and 59. Thirteen in all.

The specific acts proved against him are that he was one of the men who brought the news of the volunteers' convictions to accused No. 1, which led to the collecting of the crowd (witness 48), and that he took part in the attack on Hamid's house.

Two resiling witnesses (21 and 22) have inculpated this accused in the murder and arson offences, but I do not accept their evidence. One approver (witness 26) has said he suggested the setting fire to the temple.

Both approvers have involved him in the Sub-Inspector's murder: and are corroborated by Gavade, witness 32, who said he was present then and threw the body on the 'holi" and added in this Court that he was one of the murderers.

His defence has been that he took no part in the riot, but spent the evening praying in the Masjid and he has called the "Muezzin" and another man to support his version. Their depositions are Ex. 418 and 430.

In view of the mass of the evidence against him I think this version of how he spent that afternoon and evening cannot be accepted.

The Assesso think he is guilty of murder.

I think he is also clearly guilty of an offence under section 148, 332 and 323, Indian Penal Code.

Accused No. 31, Mahomad Yusif Sidhu.—This accused has admitted that he was at the "volunteers" trial and that he asked to be imprisoned with his friends and he makes the same allegations against the deceased Sub-Inspector as have accused 29 and 30.

The following witnesses testify to his having been among the rioters many naming him—witnesses 14, 15, 17, 18, 30, 31, 34, 27, 49, 50, 58 and 71 or twelve in all.

The specific acts spoken of are that he was one of Akbar Ali's assailants (witness 42) after bringing the news of the conviction to accused No. 1 (witness 49) and that he also assaulted the Sub-Inspector when he was murdered (approver witness 25) who is corroborated by Digambar Kapse, witness 61. Witness 50 says he was one of those who threw the bodies on the fire. His defence was that after the trials of the volunteers he went home and slept. He produced two witnesses, Exs. 419 and 432. These are both men who worked for him, he being a weaver. In view of the evidence against him what they say cannot be true.

The Assessors both think him guilty of murder. I also think he is guilty of rioting

(Continued on next page.)

NO CONSPIRACY AT MALEGAON.

(Continued from previous page.)

under section 148 and under sections 332 and 323.

Accused No. 32, Abdul Majid Tabib.—The accused was President of the Khilafat Committee, but said that when the riot started he went and hid himself in a garden as he got frightened. Why he should be is not explained. He took an active part in events preceding the riot for he was one of the boycotters (witness 62) and also a durbari on the 26th (witness 51). His admitted position would involve his presence at both these functions. There is general evidence that he was a rioter (witnesses 14, 15, 27 and 43). Of these No. 15 named him. The specific acts alleged against him are that he called for kerosine to set the temple on fire with (witness 38) and was in the crowd which threw the bodies on the "holi" witness 32, and that he urged the crowd to kill Bandu Balam, witness 61.

He called 3 witnesses to prove his alibi (Exs. 420, 421, 440). I do not accept their evidence.

The Assessors think he is guilty of abetment of murder. The evidence is that of one witness only in each case, but there is also evidence of rioting and I think he is guilty under section 302/114, I. P. C., as well as under sections 148, and 436 and 114, and sections 332 and 323, I. P. C.

ACCUSED NOS. 33, 34 AND 35.

Accused No. 33, Bachu Ilahi.—There are 10 witnesses against this accused. Those of rioting are Nos. 15, 18, 19, 27, 30, 31, 34, 42 and 71. He was alleged to have been one of the body-carriers by witness 21 who has resiled.

His defence is that he was at Bhikanshah's fair selling "bagles" and he examined 2 witnesses (Exs. 364 and 422) whom I disbelieve.

There is evidence of 2 assaults in which he took part, that on Akbar Ali, and the other on the constable in the Kumbhar's house. The Assessors find him guilty of simple hurt. I think he is also clearly guilty of rioting.

Accused 34, Ramzan Din Mahomed.—There are, excluding No. 22, 5 witnesses against him. Four of these, Nos. 30, 43 and 71 and 28, give evidence of rioting only. 28's identification is a new one. The other two, Nos. 59 and 68, prove he was one of the persons who caused grievous hurt to Abdul Hakim whose finger was broken.

The defence was that he was ill with fever that night and one witness (Ex. 423) said he helped to nurse him from 4-30 to 8 p.m. This is very flimsy.

The Assessors think he is guilty of simple hurt, but in view of the medical evidence as to Abdul Hakim's injuries it should be grievous hurt. He is also guilty of rioting under section 148, I. P. C., and under sections 323 and 332, I. P. C.

Accused No. 35, Chotkhan Subrati.—This man was one of the volunteers, but the case against him was not decided. His defence was he was at home all the evening weaving and he examined one witness—Ex. 424—on the point. There are 7 witnesses who have identified him, among the rioters—Nos. 14, 15, 28, 34, 44 and 71. Witness 21 said he was one of the body-carriers, but has resiled from this.

Besides the general evidence of rioting there are 2 assaults against him, one on Amir, witness 34, and the other on Rama Dada, witness 44.

The Assessors think he is guilty of simple hurt. It should be of 2 offences under section 332 of the I. P. C. I also think he is guilty of rioting under section 148, I. P. C., and under section 323.

Accused No. 38, Mahomad Hasan Mahomad Bakshi.—This accused had 2 buckshot wounds, one in the shoulder and the other in the neck. Rama Dada, witness 44, says he was one of those who assaulted him and witnesses 27 and 50 say he was in the rioting crowd. He said he got his wounds when coming out of the Jumma Masjid after prayers and he examined one witness Ex. 425 on the point. His wounds and the evidence against him show he was one of the rioters and the Assessors think so too. I think he is guilty of an offence under section 148 and one under sections 332, I. P. C., and 323.

Accused No. 40, Taj Mahomad Bakar.—This accused also had 2 buckshot wounds and he accounts for them in the same way. Besides a resiling one there are 2 witnesses (27 and 19) who identify him as a rioter. His defence witness is Ex. 360. The Assessors think him guilty of rioting. I think he must have been wounded near the temple and agree with them.

Accused No. 41, Abdul Wahid Mahomad Haji.—This is one of the important accused and he was treasurer of the Fund. There are 15 witnesses against him. He took part in the boycott (witness 62). He was with accused 1 when the news of the volunteers' convictions were brought to him (witness 49). There is general evidence of rioting against him of 8 witnesses (Nos. 14, 27, 29, 31, 36, 38, 49 and 51). The specific acts alleged against him are that he shouted to burn down the temple, and also that they should see if the Sub-Inspector was really dead (witnesses 32 and 38) and also that he was present at the burning of the bodies. The approver, witness 25, says he was one of those who consulted in Balusa's house: and there is a great deal of evidence that he was at the durbars—witnesses 38, 49, 51 and 60.

His defence was an alibi and he examined 10 defence witnesses. The Malegaon ones are evidently worthless—that he was not in his house when a goldsmith brought an ornament he had ordered and that someone else signed a telegraphic receipt for him are both inconclusive facts. That he was at Dhulia on the 26th is equally inconclusive, for it is within very easy reach for one who owned 2 motor cars. His alibi really depends on his having been at Shahade on the 25th and on witnesses Ex. 480, who is his brother-in-law, and 482 and 483. These are evidently persons easy to procure to testify falses. The other defence witnesses Exhibits are Nos. 359, 471, 472, 473, 481, 484 and 486.

The Assessors find him not guilty though they have come to an opposite conclusion in the cases of many other accused against whom there is far less evidence. They must either have been influenced by his respectability or his alibi. I think the former fact is irrelevant and the alibi is untrue.

I disagree with them and think he is guilty of abetment of murder, abetment of arson, and rioting and under sections 332 and 323, I. P. C.

Accused No. 42, Islam Ibrahim.—There are but 4 witnesses against this accused. Gavde, witness 32, and Karmarkar, No. 39, say he was in the riotous crowd round the temple and shouted to burn it down: and witnesses 50 and 51 say he was a durbari.

The Assessors think he is not guilty. The evidence against him is weak and not free from danger of mistake and I give him the benefit of the doubt.

Accused No. 43, Mahomad Roshan Din Mahomad (Mastan).—There are 8 witnesses against this accused. Witnesses 15, 34, 40, 49, 69 and 71 identify him as having been of the rioters. Witness 38, Chandmiya, says he shouted for kerosine to set fire to the temple with. His defence was that he was away at Bhikanshah's fair and he examined one man Ex. 364 on the point.

The Assessors think him guilty under section 436 though in their general reasons they disbelieved witness 38 who involves this accused on this charge. Since Chandmiya is not corroborated I prefer to find him guilty of rioting only under section 148, I. P. C., and sections 332 and 323.

Accused No. 44, Abdul Razak.—This accused had two buckshot wounds which he accounts for in the same way as the others who suffered such injuries. He has been identified by 2 constables, witnesses 17 and 27, as a rioter, and by Mr. Karmarkar as being one of the rioters at the temple. He probably suffered his wounds in the temple.

The Assessors think he is guilty of rioting and so do I, under section 148, I. P. C., and sections 332 and 323.

He had no defence evidence.

Accused No. 47, Juman Bhiku.—There are 9 witnesses against this accused: Nos. 14, 15, 17, 18, 27, (new) 30, (new) 31, 36 and 42. But nothing but rioting is alleged against him. His defence was he spent the evening with a sick neighbour (Ex. 368).

The Assessors think him guilty of rioting. I think he should be convicted under section 148, I. P. C., and sections 332 and 323.

Accused No. 48, Fateh Mahomad Kudrat.—There is a great deal of evidence of rioting against this accused, that of witnesses Nos. 14, 15, 25, 26, 31, 39 (new), 69 and 71. According to witness 54 he was the man sent round to collect the crowd and it is probable, since he admits doing such work, and he has been identified as being at the attack on Lala's shop, and at the temple (22 resiled and 38) and as at the assault on Akbar Ali, (42), and at the beating of Bakridi's son, and both murders. His defence was that he was ill at home and has been involved as he cried the "boycotts." He examined one witness on the point—Ex. 369. The Assessors think he is guilty of abetment of murder. But the evidence as to specific acts is in each case unsupported and I prefer to convict him of rioting only under section 148, I. P. C., and sections 332 and 323.

ACCUSED NOS. 49, 50 AND 51.

Accused No. 49, Gafur Rahimbux Nitakwala.—There are 9 witnesses against him. Nos. 15, 17, 18, 22, 27, 30, 31, 42 and 61. No. 15 named him, 16 did not, and 18 did. No. 61's identification is new. Akbar Ali (42) names him as one of his assailants. His defence was that he had a tea and sherbut booth at Bhikanshah's fair and he examined Exs. 364 and 370 on the point. I do not believe them. The Assessors think he is guilty of simple hurt: i.e., that caused to Akbar Ali. The offence is necessarily under section 332, I. P. C., and I also think he has been proved guilty of one under section 148, I. P. C., and under section 323.

Accused No. 50, Abdul Gafur Karimbux.—There are 5 witnesses against this accused Nos. 14, 17 and 31 identified him in both Courts, as a rioter, 17 and 31 by name. The other 2 identifications against him, by witnesses 27 and 61, are new. Rioting is all that is alleged against him. The Assessors think him guilty of this offence and I agree with them. His defence of an alibi at a "pan" shop at the fair is unbelievable.

Accused No. 51, Balchand Hirachand.—There are 6 witnesses against this accused who is the owner of the printing press opposite to where the temple stood. He told this Court he had taken a prominent part in politics, but had made a timely withdrawal, and that during the riot, he had locked himself in his house in fear and that he has been prosecuted because he refused to give false evidence against the other accused.

According to the approver, witness 25, the consultation as to what should next be done when the Sub-Inspector took refuge in the temple was held in this man's house and he is corroborated by accused 94 in his retracted statement on this point. Neglecting the resiled witness 22, who said he was in the mob, there is also witness 33, Amirbeg, who was beaten just outside his printing press who says that this man urged the crowd to beat him and Kapse, 61, who says he shouted:—"Do not put out the fire and save Pophles His defence witnesses were Exs. 371 and 372. The Assessors find this accused not guilty. There is no doubt he was on the spot at the time and was connected with the people who were rioting in politics and there is evidence that he attended the durbars (witnesses 50 and 51). His identification by Amirbeg is a clear one. I disagree with the Assessors and think he is guilty under sections 436 and 114 and 333 and 114, I. P. C., and under section 148, I. P. C.

Accused No. 58, Nur Mahomad Yedu.—This accused was originally involved by the 3 resiling witnesses (20, 21, 22). Apart from these the approver, witness 25, says he was present at the assault on the Sub-Inspector, Gavade witness 32 says he was in the crowd which threw the body on the "holi", and he has been identified as in the crowd by witness 31 and by witness 50 as in the attack on Hamid's house. The identifications by witnesses 27, 36 and 39 were first made in this Court.

The Assessors think he is guilty of rioting only and I agree that the evidence amounts to this.

Accused No. 60, Jan Mahomad Yedu.—There are 9 witnesses against this accused. They are Nos. 14, 15, 25 (approver) 43, 27 (new) 50 and 71. It is general evidence of rioting and the specific acts alleged are that he was in the crowd attacking Abdul Hamid's shop and one of those who caused grievous hurt to Abdul Hakim. His defence was he did not leave his house as he had a pain in his stomach and he examined one witness (Exh. 375) on the point. I do not believe him.

The Assessors think is guilty of simple hurt. But the hurt caused to witness Abdul Hakim Bakridi was grievous. I think he is guilty under sections 325 and 148 I.P.C. and under secs. 332 and 323.

Accused No. 61 Mahomad Isak Karamat Sardar.—He was one of the prosecuted volunteers whose case was postponed. His defence was that he felt sick and went home after attending the Court and one witness Exh. 376 was examined on the point. There are seven witnesses against him—Nos. 14, 15, 27, 31, 34, 50 and 61. Of these 4 name him and the other, one of which, No. 27's, is a new one identify him by face.

Witness 61 said he was one of those present at the Sub-Inspector's murder and identified him by face only.

The Assessors find him guilty of abetment of murder: but the evidence for this is weak and I prefer to convict him under Section 148 only for which there is sufficient evidence and Sections 332 and 323.

Accused No. 62, Walimahomad (called Walikana).—There are eleven witnesses against this accused but I exclude Nos. 20, 21 and 22 for the usual reason. The remaining ones are Nos. 14, 15, 31, 32, 34, 47, 50 and 57. Of these Nos. 47 and 57 were new identifications. The accomplice evidence was of murder: but the rest is of rioting only. Though witness 32 says this accused was of those who threw the body on the fire. The defence was that accused was ill all day in his sister's house. I do not believe it. Neither do the Assessors with whom I agree in thinking this accused is guilty of an offence under Section 148 Indian Penal Code and offences under Sections 332 and 323.

Accused No. 63 Mahomad Baldi.—There are five witnesses against this accused and the evidence is all of rioting. The witnesses are Nos. 14, 15, 27, 42 and 47. The defence was the accused was away at Dhulia for a wedding and Exh. 470 is a witness on the point I do not believe. The Assessors think this accused is guilty of rioting and I agree.

Accused No. 64 Yakub Yatim Pahilwan.—Excluding No. 22 there are eight witnesses against this accused, Nos. 14, 27, 32, 42, 43, 59, 67 and 68. The evidence is of rioting and of two assaults. One on witness 67 Nur Mahomad which amounted to simple hurt, and another on witness 68 Abdul Hakim Bakridi which caused him grievous hurt. His defence was an alibi in Bombay and a postcard purporting to be addressed to his mother has been put in and 3 witnesses (Exhs. 416, 448 and 508) have been examined. I consider the alibi unsatisfactory. So do the Assessors who would convict him of simple hurt. But his conviction shall also be for grievous hurt and rioting.

I accordingly find him guilty under Sections 323, 326 and 148 of the Indian Penal Code, and also under Section 332 I.P.C.

Accused No. 68 Badula Allhabaksh.—There is the evidence of witnesses Nos. 15, 18 19 and 31 who all name him that he was one of the rioters; and witness 49 that he was at the Motar Stand. The approver witness 26 says he was the man who fetched a Kitson lamp before the temple was ablaze. The defence was that he was at home all the evening with a toothache and one witness was examined on the point. Ex. 380.

The Assessors think him not guilty but in the face of four double and named identifications as a rioter I can't agree with them. I think he is guilty under Section 148 I.P.C. and Sections 332 and 323.

Accused No. 73 Gafur Abdulla.—The evidence against this man also is of rioting. Witnesses 14, 31 and 36 all have named him as one of the rioters and witness 51 says he was at a *durbar*. His defence was an alibi in Bombay and he examined a tongawala (Exh. 384) and a man from Bombay (Exh. 489) from whom he said he had bought some cloth.

The Assessors find him not guilty. Since he is clearly identified by name by three witnesses in both Courts I think they are wrong.

I think he is guilty of an offence under Section 148 I.P.C. and of offences under Sections 332 and 323.

FIRE AT THE TEMPLE.

Accused No. 75 Rasulbhai Tayabaili.—The temple referred to was set fire to by bringing tins of kerosine oil, breaking them open and throwing the oil about inside and so setting fire to the whole building. This accused and No. 76 are Bohoris. The oil must have been got from a Bohori and the evidence is that these men brought it. The testimony against this accused is that of five witnesses. Witness 29 says he saw him among the rioters, witnesses 32 and 61 Gavde and Kapse say this man was there and with others shouted that the temple should be burnt down, and witness 39 Karmarkar also identified him. Witness 52 Vishwanath Kapse also gives similar evidence. The defence is an alibi at an outside village and the evidence on the point is that of Exhs. Nos. 513, 514, 515, 516 and 517. The alibi turns essentially on Exh. 513 who is this accused's sister's husband. I do not think it a true one.

The Assessors think that this accused is not guilty but the evidence is very strong against him and I think he is guilty under Sections 148 and 436 and 114 Indian Penal Code.

Accused No. 76 Abbas Shamshuddin.—This accused is No. 75's servant. The evidence against him is that of witness 38 that he brought a tin of kerosene, of witness 39 that he was in the crowd round the temple, and of witnesses 52 and 61, the Kapses', who say he joined in the shouts to burn the temple. His defence was an alibi at the village of Rawlas and he examined one witness (Exh. 518) to prove it.

I think the prosecution have proved an offence under Sections 436 and 114 and 148 against him though the Assessors differ and would acquit him.

Accused No. 77 Abdul Karim.—This accused had a buck shot wound which he says he got near the liquor shop. I have found that there was no firing at this place. There is no defence evidence and that from the prosecution is of rioting and of witnesses Nos. 27, 36, 39 and 43. Witnesses 20 and 22 who had also implicated him having resiled may be neglected.

The assessors think him guilty of rioting and I agree with them.

Accused No. 78 Bashir Isaq.—Neglecting the resiled witness 22 there are three more again against him. One, No. 47's, is a new identification but witness 68 Abdul Hakim Bakridi says he was one of those who caused him grievous hurt and he is corroborated by witness 39 Sheman. The defence was an alibi at Bhiwandi and one witness (Exh. 507) was examined on the point. The Assessors think this accused not guilty. The evidence of assault is perfectly clear and I differ from them and find him guilty under section 326 I.P.C. and 148 I.P.C.

Accused No. 80 Jabar Attar.—There are nine witnesses against this accused who is one of the more respectable ones.

Four of the witnesses, Nos. 29, 31, 36 and 39 involve him in the riot; and witnesses 49, 50, 51 and 61 as a member of the durbars, and witness 42 Akbarali says he was one of his assailants. This man was the manager of Bhikanshoh's fair and has pleaded an alibi there and examined one witness (Exh. 364) on the point. The Assessors find him not guilty. The evidence is very definite against him and I can't agree. I think he is guilty of offences under Sections 148 and 332 I.P.C. and Section 322.

Accused No. 81 Ismail Wali Mahomad.—The evidence against him is of rioting and of witnesses Nos. 31 and 40, 51, 55, 57 and 69. Witness 50's identification is new. The evidence is as to his being at the Motor Stand, at the attack on Abdul Hamid's house, and at the temple. The Assessors think he is guilty of simple hurt but the offence proved against him is rioting under Section 148.

His defence was an alibi at Yeola and he examined one witness (Exh. 491) on the point whom I disbelieve.

Accused No. 82 Abdul Khalifa.—There are seven witnesses against this accused and the evidence is of rioting and arson. The witnesses are Nos. 14, 27, 31, 36, 38, 50 and 51 Of these No. 27's is a new identification but the others name him; as rioting. Nos. 50 and 51 are on the point of his attending durbars.

His defence was that he was away at the village called Chandanpuri which is quite closer to Malegaon and he examined three witnesses on the point Exhs. 385, 386 and 509. The Assessors are for acquitting him. I disagree with them as the evidence is clear and ample of rioting though weak as to arson.

I think he is guilty under Section 148 I. P. C. and under Sections 332 and 323.

Accused 84 Yakub Hayatali.—There is general evidence of rioting against this accused Witnesses Nos. 14, 15 who name him, 31 and 36 who also do so, 69 and 44. I neglect No. 22 who resiled. No. 44 Rama Dada says he assaulted him. His defence was an alibi at Bhikanshohs fair.. The Assessors hold him guilty of simple hurt. It should be under Section 332. But I think he is also guilty of rioting, and under Section 323.

Accused No. 85 Fakir Mahomad Nur Mahomad.—There is medical evidence that this accused probably had a buckshot wound in his hand but he has said he hurt it in his loom. There is accomplice evidence only that he was one of the murderers (witnesses 25 and 20 (resiled). Witness 14 identifies him as a rioter and so does witness 15 by name. Witness 29 has also identified him. Witness 31's identification was a new one. His defence was that he was at home all day nursing his mother. Exh. 390 is on the point. The Assessors think he is guilty of abetment of murder but the approver is not corroborated as to this. I think he is only guilty of rioting under Section 148 Indian Penal Code and under Sections 332 and 323.

ACCUSED NOS. 87 AND 88.

Accused No. 87 Mahomad Yetu.—The Assessors have found this accused guilty of rioting. The evidence against him is that of witnesses 14, 49 and 60 as to rioting: and 51 and 49 as to being present at the durbars where he said to have "given the Koran." His defence was an alibi at Nampur village and he called one witness—Exh. No. 409. I agree with the Assessors in finding him guilty under Section 148 I.P.C. and under Sections 332 and 323.

Accused No. 88 Hussein Maddukha.—This accused had been a volunteer but had resigned as he wanted a motor car licensed as a taxi and thought the resignation was necessary. Gavde witness 32 says he was one of the crowd which pursued and assaulted the Sub-Inspector but there is no other evidence on the point. The general evidence is again of Gavde that he shouted that the telegraph wires should be cut: and of witnesses 14, 29, 31 and 27 that he was a rioter. Of these 14 and 31 name him. Witness 39 says he was in crowd round the temple and 50 that he attended the durbar.

The defence was that he had taken a passenger to Manmad about 4 p.m. and returning found the riot going on and so drove on in fear to Dhulia. There are two witnesses on the point—Exhs. 479 and 495. The journey to Manmad was probably much earlier in the day and that to Dhulia after the riot. The Assessors find him guilty of rioting and I agree with them and think he is also guilty under Sections 332 and 323.

Accused 91 Amir Nur Mahomad.—This accused said that on the 25th he went to Court as a volunteer witness and then went home and called another man (Exh. 511) to repair his loom. There are in all 11 witnesses against him. Nos. 14, 17, 27, 28, 36, 19, 43 and 47 implicate him as a rioter. Of these No. 17 named him. The identifications of Nos. 28, 19 and 47 were new. But witness 32 Gavde and 61 Digambar Kapse both name him as being present at the Sub-Inspector's murder: and witness 50 as at the burning of the bodies.

The Assessors think he is guilty of abetment of murder. I agree and think he is

Accused No. 92 Abdul Kadir Inayatulla.—This accused's defence is that he was at Bhikanshoh's fair and he examined one witness (Exh. 412) on the point. There is general evidence of rioting against him of witnesses Nos. 40, 49, 50, 53, 60 and 69. It is mostly of rioting against the Anti-Khilafatists and there is one witness (60) as to a durbar. The Assessors think he is guilty of rioting and I agree.

Accused No. 94 Budhu Faridan.—This accused made a long and incriminating statement to the Committing Magistrate which he has retracted in this Court saying it was suggested to him.

This statement says he first went to the Motor stand, then to Shimpati, and then to the Post Office where he saw the telegraph wires cut. He saw one Sakur cut them. This man had a sword which had been taken from a police-man who had been beaten on Pophle's "ota" (Amirbeg Asrabbeg). He then went into the temple. There a policeman fired at them and one Bashir was killed. At this time 10/12 men were on Balusa, accused No. 51,'s "ota", among whom he names 4 of the accused, Shekumiya, Kisandas, Sakarchand and Khare, and they decided that the temple should be set on fire. He and others went to Abba's shop and got some tins of kerosine oil which were broken open and the oil was sprinkled about the temple and set on fire by Nathu (accused No. 129). There was another shot from the temple and a boy was killed. After some time Sub-Inspector Bhaskarrao came out and he, Gafur, Sakur, Ismail (approver) and 4/5 others began to beat him.

People said he was feigning death so a stone was thrown on his head by Gafur. There was another shot and a boy was said to have been hurt. Then he, Israil (accused 3), Sakur, Isa Sahebdin and a boy Budhu were there. A policeman (Bandu Balam) came out. They all ran and hit him and he was killed. Isa took his gun and the boy Budhu his sword.

Accused No. 94 has, however, now set up an alibi at Bhiwandi and has called one defence witness (Ex. 512) who says he saw him at Kalyan.

There are 13 witnesses against this accused. Witnesses 14, 15 by name, 31 also by name, 36 a new identification, 42 and 43 identify him in the crowd. Witness 22 I neglect, but witness 25, the approver, says he was one of those who assaulted the Sub-Inspector and witness 32 that he was one of those who pursued him when he came out. The accused's admission as to this murder is so corroborated. Witness 38 corroborates him as to his bringing kerosine and as being present at a darbar. Witness 61 corroborates the other on both the murder and arson. He has also, but in this Court only, spoken of him as one of Bandu Balam's murderers. Witness 57 again corroborates the statement as to his being one of those who fired the temple. Witness 50 says he was one of those who attacked Hamid's house.

The Assessors think this accused is guilty of abetment of murder. He is clearly guilty of murder in 2 offences, sections 302, 436 and 148, and also guilty under sections 436 and 148, Indian Penal Code, and under sections 332 and 323.

I think he deserves the extreme penalty.

Accused No. 96, Mahomad Lala Postman.—There are 15 witnesses against this accused who is said to be a poet. They are all witnesses of rioting. No. 14 identifies him and Nos. 15 and 18, 27, 30, 31, 34, 36, 50, all name him as a rioter. So do Nos. 57 and 58. Witness 71 says he was at the "Kacheri": and 51 that he was a "durbari", and witness 61 says he shouted that the telegraph wires should be cut.

The defence was that he was ill and sent to Nasik and then to Dhulia in search of a Hakim.

Ex. 452 (his brother), 499, 500 and 508 are on the point. I cannot believe this alibi.

The Assessors think him not guilty. They have given a contrary opinion in the cases of many others against whom there is far less evidence.

I think he is guilty under section 148, Indian Penal Code, and under sections 332 and 323.

ACCUSED NOS. 99, 100 AND 102.

Accused No. 99, Ayub Ramjan.—There are 14 witnesses against this accused. He is identified by witnesses 14, 15 who names him, 17 which is a new identification, 18 who names him, 31 who gives him a wrong name but identified him in both Courts, 34 whose identification is again new, 35, 42, 47, 50 as at the attack on Hamids, and 31. Most of these involve him as a rioter: but 33, Amirbeg, identified him as one of his assailants and 61 as one of the Sub-Inspector's assailants. His defence was an alibi in Bombay supported by his brother and another, Exs. 492 and 493. I do not accept it.

The Assessors think he is guilty of abetment of murder. There is only 1 witness (61), as to this. He is clearly guilty under section 333 and also under section 148, but I am not prepared to convict him of murder on one identification only.

Accused No. 100, Sonchand Ganpat.—This accused explained that he was a non-violent non-cooperator and said he was ill in his house during the riot. He examined 2 witnesses (Exs. 393 and 511), on the point. He is involved by one of the resiling witnesses No. 24 as at the attack on the temple. The approver says he was at the consultation at Balusa's house. No. 38's identification of him as in the crowd is new, and so is No. 50's, as a durbari. 51 also identifies him as a durbari. Witness 33, Amirbeg, says he was one of the men who urged the people to beat him.

The Assesssors have found this accused not guilty.

On the whole I think the evidence against this accused is weak and I agree with them.

Accused No. 101, Akbar Yakub.—There are 6 witnesses against him. Nos. 27 and 34 identify him but in this Court only. No. 50 says he was in looking for Hamid and No. 51 as in the crowd originally. No. 53 says he was in the crowd looking for Amirshet and witness 71 says he was in the crowd, but this identification is new. All the original identifications are by his fellow-townsmen.

The Assessors think he is guilty of rioting.

His defence was an alibi at Dasana village (Ex. 449) which is worthless.

I agree in thinking him guilty of rioting under section 323, I. P. C.

Accused No. 103, Ayub Feku.—There are 4 identifications against this accused. Witness 14 identifies him in the crowd.

The approver (25) says he was one of the Sub-Inspector's assailants. He is corroborated by witness 32, Gavde, who says he prepared rags to set fire to the temple with and was one of those surrounding the Sub-Inspector when he came out and he had said before he was one of his assailants. Witness 61, Kapse, also says he was one of the murderers and that he applied to touch to the Sub-Inspector's ribs after he had been struck down. And also that he was in the crowd which went into the temple to set it on fire.

The defence was an alibi at Dhulia and one witness (Ex. 469) was called on the point.

The Assessors find him guilty of abetment of murder. There is one approver and 2 other witnesses on the point and there also good evidence of arson.

I think he is guilty under sections 302, 436 and 148 Indian Penal Code and under sections 332 and 323.

Accused No. 108. Abdul Rahim Haji Abdulla (Manu Sonar).—There are 8 witnesses Nos. 14 and 15 do not name him, but 31 and 49 do. No. 36 identified him newly here. The approver 25 says he was present at the murder. Witness 40 says he was at the attack on Hamid's house. No. 22 has resiled. His defence was that he was ill at Indore with fever Exs. 505 and 427 are on the point. I do not believe them.

The Assessors think him guilty of rioting and I agree.

Accused No. 109. Abdul Karim Haji Ismail (Tunya Maulvie.)—There are 4 witnesses against him. No. 17 who names him, No. 31 who also names him, No. 38 who says he was near the temple, and No. 61 who says he suggested burning it. Has defence was that he was shopping in Bombay on the day and he examined 4 witnesses on the point. Exs. 427, 475 494 and 489. Witness 65 for the prosecution also gave some evidence on the point.

The Assessors are for acquitting him.

I think the alibi evidence is false and that he is guilty under section 148 and 436 and 114 Indian Penal Code.

Accused No. 112. Gafur Abdul Rahman.—This accused is named by witness 31 Imamkha as of the rioters and by witness 32 as at the assault on the Sub-Inspector, but only in this Court. Witness 57 says he was at the burning of the corpses. Witness 22 who also named him has resiled.

There are therefore only 2 original identifications.

The Assessors think he is guilty of rioting: but I consider the evidence too weak to convict on.

Accused No. 113. Isaq Gafur.—His defence was he was at home all day with a headache: and he examined 2 witnesses (433 and 436) on the Point. There are 4 identifications against him No. 14, No. 15 who names him, No. 31 who also names him, and No. 34 who also names him. These are all identifications of rioting.

The Assessors are for acquitting him probably because the evidence is all of policemen. It is however very certain and I think he is guilty of rioting.

Accused No. 115. Mahomed Sakir Abdul Kadir.—There are 5 witnesses No. 15 names him as in the crowd and 25 the approver as at the assault on the Sub-Inspector. Witness 33 Amirbeg says he was one of his assailants: and witness 61 that he was in the crowd by the temple: while witness 52, the other Kapse, says he also saw him there among the rioters: standing by the dead Policeman. The defence was an alibi at Jalgaon Dabadi with one witness to support it (Ex. 450).

The Assessors think he is guilty of abetment of murder.

I think he has been proved guilty under sections 148 and 333 Indian Penal Code.

Accused No. 117. Haji Salamatulla Nadir.—There are 7 identifications against him. Nos. 14 and 49 as in the crowd rioting: No. 32 says he abetted the burning of the temple and shouted to kill the Sub-Inspector and to see if he is really dead. He is corroborated as to the arson by witness 38, witness 61 corroborated witness 32 as to his abetting the murder and says he was also present at the burning of the bodies. Witness 50 says he was at the attack on Hamid's and 51 at a durbar. His alibi is at Bhikanshah's fair and Exh. 434 was examined on the point.

The Assessors think him guilty of abetment of murder. So do I, as well as guilty of abetment of arson and rioting.

Accused No. 118. Amir Shaikh Rahiman.—There are 10 witnesses against this accused. Excluding Nos. 22 and 23 who have resiled: numbers 18, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37 and 61 identify him. No. 31's is new. The specific acts alleged are that he abetted the assault on Amirbeg (33) and was present at the murder 61. The other identifications are of rioting. His defence was he shut his bazar shop and went home and he examined one witness (437) as to it.

The Assessors find him guilty of simple hurt.

He is clearly guilty under sections 148 and 333 and 114, and under sections 332 and 323 I.P.C.

(To be continued.)

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITY

DUTY OF RATEPAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the Municipalities of Ahmedabad, Surat and Nadiad are doing their duty properly, the government tries to suppress the authority of these Municipalities by issuing communiques, warning the people of the danger of the educational institutions being nationalised. The councillors care much more about the welfare of the citizens than the government and this is nothing short of a challenge offered to the voters whose bounden duty ties in passing a resolution censuring the action of Government and publicly declaring their faith in the councillors elected by them by holding a public meeting.—Yours, etc.

"JAGADISH."

Surat, Nov. 2.

PAY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

A Government Press Note says that the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have now decided that all salaries of teachers below the following figures should, with effect from the 1st April 1921 (i.e., for pay for March 1921), be raised to these figures, namely:—

Unqualified assistants Rs. 20, Qualified but untrained assistants Rs. 25, Qualified but untrained headmasters Rs. 30. First year trained teachers Rs. 30, Second year trained teachers Rs.35, Third year trained teachers Rs. 40.

The payment of war allowance to primary school teachers will be discontinued from the same date except in the case of those already in receipt of pay, including allowance, in excess of the rates fixed above

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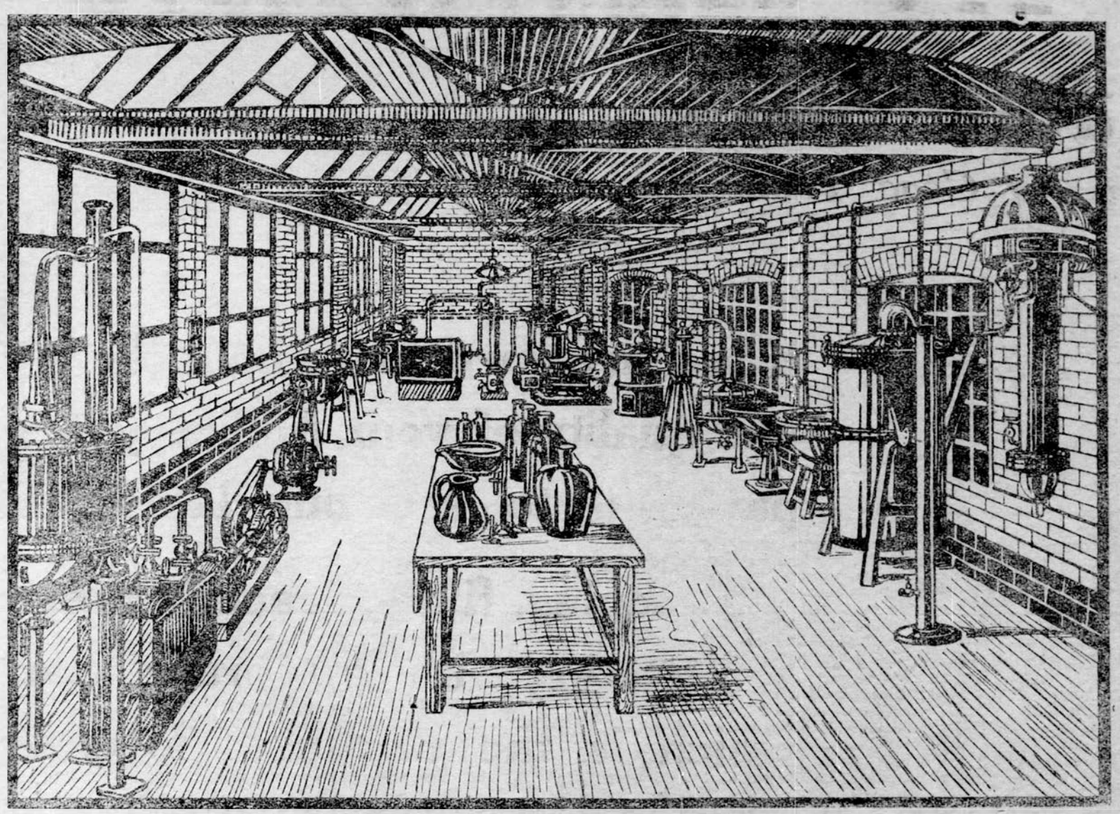

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CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S WAR OFFICE.

NO CONSPIRACY AT MALEGAON.

(Continued from previous Page.)

A necessary corollary of this defence theory is that policemen were not beaten on the news of the convictions reaching the town, and Mr. Azad has said they were really assaulted after the riot had started: but here also there is no evidence in favour of the argument and much against it.

I think that the prosecution version of these points is the true one.

The third allegation made is that the firing began at the "Kurbharwada." No one is said to have been hurt here, but one of the policemen in the committing Magistrate's court said there was firing here. He told this court it was a mistake and he meant the "town gate"; and I think it must have been so.

The last specific assertion is that the firing at the town gate was at the crowd and not in the air. One police witness said here that the order was to fire at the crowd, and in the next sentence that no one was hurt and that the crowd cried out that they were firing blank. The men who fired and all the others have said it was in the air. It is only three wounded accused who say they received their hurts here and their motive is obvious. I think the firing here was in the air. It was probably a mistaken course, but the Magistrate who should have been supporting the Sub-Inspector in his attempt to restore order, had failed him by refusing to come, and he was probably unwilling at this stage to take the responsibility of firing or not firing at the crowd on himself and adopted the middle course. Had the crowd been fired at here, it would either have dispersed, or have attacked the police party closely there and then, but it only followed it at some distance and closed with it when the Sub-Inspector betrayed his fear by taking refuge in the temple.

I think these considerations disprove the defence.

thory that the riot was due to official provocation, being the result of a conspiracy to suppress political life in the town.

The facts show that the local officials were doing their best to quiet things down and to remove possible causes of friction, and that all the provocaion came from the other side, who were playing on the religious feelings of ignorant and fanatical weavers, and so worked them up to a high state of excitement, which was bound to end in lawlessness. The intolerance of any other shade of opinion betrayed by the political leaders of Malegaon, is shown by the steps they took against the holders of adverse views, whom they were prepared to boycott both commercially and socially: on these showing the least opposition to the popular belief.

I will now discuss the prosecution evidence both generally, and also from the point of view of the criticisms and objections which have been levelled at it.

The town of Malegaon was in the hands of the mob from about 5-30 p.m., on the 25th April to 7 p.m. on the 26th when the District Superintendent of Police and the Military arrived. During this period there was no policeman or Mgistrate in the place in the position to exercise any power. The town Sub-Inspector and one of his men had been murdered, the police constables had all fled after throwing away their weapons and discarding their uniforms, and telegraphic communication with the outside world had been blocked by the cutting of the wires about 7 p.m., on the 25th. The Taluqa Sub-Inspector does not figure in the case at all. The two principal Magistrates were in hiding and completely cowed, while the remaining one, Mr. Vaishampayan, dare not enter the town, though he remained near it, and did what he could to get help. The Magistracy were compelled to order the release of the imprisoned volunteers so as to avoid further rioting and to placate the prisoners' friends.

In the town, a Hindu temple and three adjoining houses had been burnt down and the rioters were in complete authority. The murdered mens' bodies had been burnt, partly I suppose as a threat to others, and partly to suppress evidence and the dead rioters were buried and the secret has been so well kept that even the exact number of these is not known. There is overwhelming evidence to prove that so called "Darbars" were being held by the leading rioters and opponents of the Khilafat were, when possible, haled before these meetings, and made to join the party, after being sworn on the Quran not to disclose anything they knew of the riot, or to help Government in any way. On the actual day of the riot they had been hunted out and been beaten when caught, and nearly all their houses were looted. They had already suffered an effective commercial boycott.

The town is very homogenous in population, and the vast majority was Khilafatists. It is clear the leaders of the rioters continued to wield authority even after the arrival of the Military, for there is no evidence that the town was picketted, while there is of rioters' Darbars held on Thursday the 28th and Saturday the 30th April: and no attempt was made to make arrests till the 1st May

Rao Bahadur Kokje, the principal investigating officer, has expained how very difficult it was for him to get any evidence of facts and events which must have been seen by many hundreds of persons, and this is probable even on a prior grounds.

The effect of a terrorism which had been established at Malegaon even before the riot and which had been emphasized by the events of the 25th, does not pass off at once. I think it has not even yet done so. One of the witnesses has said he was beaten in the town after giving his evidence in the Committing Magistrate's Court, and I believe this is true. There has been a great deal of subornation of evidence: and a case of defence testimony is untrue.

Four of the prosecution witnesses have turned completely round and have denied the truth of their former statements, explaining that they had formerly perjured themselves but were now determined to tell the truth. This change is not explicable on he reason given. Another has partially done the same thing. Several of the prosecution witnesses who were called merely to prove formal points, such as "panchanamas", have under cross-examination attempted to prove alibis for accused, or that certain prosecution witnesses could not have seen what they say they have, as they were elsewhere. Some of the original prosecution witnesses on non-material points were not examined by the prosecution and were called as defence witnesses on similar alibis. Even a Mamlatdar's office clerk, one Deshmukh, has given alibi evidence. He first put in a statement of his experiences of going into the town on the night of the riot. Three weeks later, he asked Mr. Koje to return his statement for corrections and was refused, but told he could put in an additional one. He did so, introducing a before unmentioned incident of a bedridden momin who had helped and protected him when he entered the town, but giving no names. When called as a witness here, he has filled in his so prepared blank form of alibi, and has identified accused 45 as the man. His explanation as to how he chanced to discover discover it was accused No. 45 he had so met, and who had been sick, is as unconvincing, as the fact that he had sold his wood is patent, for this accused is one of the wealthier ones. I mention the incident as an illustration of what has happened, though I think the evidence against this accused is insufficient and that his false witness was unnecessary.

A general analysis of the defence evidence as a whole also points to the same conclusion.

All the accused have resorted to alibis to prove their innocense Where necessary, I shall discuss each of these in its turn, but I will deal with a few general considerations here. In cases where much feeling has been aroused and the accused have many sympathizers, an alibi is evidently easy to procure —and very hard to disprove, for it more or less defeats cross examination. The essential point is the date. Here many of the alibi witnesses are illiterate, and know no date, except the required one, which is fixed by the 'tiwar' of Subrati, as they call the month of Shaban which was on the 23rd April, Saturday. The blank form of all this evidence of alibis outside Malegaon is that a named accused came to stay with or met the witness, the day before or the day after this 'tiwar', and stayed well over the 25th April. That this should have been so in 56 cases of inhabitants of Malegaon is so remarkable as to point to untruth in a large majority of them.

It is the defence case that the accusations have been made at random: that 113 of the inhabitants of Malegaon have been taken, and wrongfully charged with murder, arson and so on. If this really was so, it is very improbable that a proportion of 56: 113 persons so selected would prove to have been absent on a given day here the 25th April, on casual journeys; for there is no question of a general exedus to a particular place for a special reason.

Even allowing that Bhikanshah's fair is such a reason this still leaves a proportion of 42: 112 of such casual absences, a ratio I still consider quite unbelievable. But Bhikanshaha's fair was held at a place only a mile away from Malegaon and it is evident that the news of the riot would come there very quickly and that human nature being what it is, many who had gone there would at once return, especially if Khilaafat.

once return, especially if Khilafatists.

The remaining 57 are cases of alibis in the town itself. Four of these are not real. They are those of persons who were wounded during the riot by gunfire and the only question is at what point of time they suffered their injuries. Of the remaining 53, 15 have pleaded sickness: and 4 more attendance on sick persons, a wife, a child or a friend. Using the same argument, we got a proportion of 19: 53 persons taken at random as spending a particular evening in this fashion. There is no evidence of an epidemic, and the ailments range from fever to toothache. I think the ratio here again points to untruth in the facts alleged.

There are therefore 3 very good general grounds for believing that this alibi evidence is in fact largely false. I have no doubt that most of it is untrue.

Though the evidence for the prosecution has to be considered on its own merits, I have dealt will this aspect of the case at some length, for I think that, in fairness, it must be considered, when weighing the strictures which have been passed on the conduct of the police investigation, the, as I think, quite irrelevant objection that the authorities should not have resorted to approver testimony, the demand for massive evidence, where ordinarily it should have been available, and the comments on its absense, and finally, the sweeping away of all "improvements" where a witness identifies an accused in this Court, where he has not done so before the Committing Magistrate or in his police statement: or where he failed to identify an equal number here.

The argument generally has been that a very clever but very unscrupulous person (meaning Rao Bahadur Kokje) is responsible for a mass of false evidence: but I think that the very defects relied on point to the conclusion that the evidence available has been presented as found, and that there has been no conspiracy to get the accused convicted by resort to false testimony.

Coming to the witnesses actually examined there are a certain number on formal points, whose evidence I will not discuss: and some more, who have testified generally as to the state of the town before the riot, such as Mr. Simcox, and Mr. Mobedji, whose evidence also need not be discussed. Mr. Ghaisas and the police reporter for Malegaon have given similar evidence. What they say is corroborated in the statements of some of the accused and the proceedings of the 'Imdad Fund.' Mr. Ghaisas and Mr. Thakar identified none, and do not involve any of the accused directly. Mr Kashikar a respectable pleader and the President of the Municipality, has given similar evidence, and has only identified one accused, as taking part in a single incident, the burning of the victims' bodies. The two Pophles and a Mr. Joshi Engineer, have also identified none. The two former, whose temple and houses were burned down, were obviously too agitated at the time, and Mr. Joshi was a stranger.

The rest of the witnesses are either policemen who were in the town on the day in question, or accompanied the Sub-Inspector: or private citizens of Malegaon. I have been told that the policemen should not be believed, because of their presumed bias, but there is no doubt they were there, and saw what they testify to. Their different accounts agree substantially and I believe they have generally told the truth. With regard to their identifications many of them have been long in Malegaon, and until quite recently, lived in the town, the police lines being new. Some of them are co-religionists of most of the accused and would ordinarily meet any of them. I am quite prepared to believe that they have made mistakes, but I do not think they have given false evidence. The clear safeguard, in the circumstances, is to require that they should corroborate each other, or other witnesses as to identifications and to reject their testimony on the ground of uncertainty, where this is not the case.

I now take up the evidence given by the townsmen. There are several groups. The first is that of witnesses 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24. These are the men who, I think, have been suborned. The last four certainly have. Next. comes the group of the two approvers, witnesses 25 and 26 One of the took part in the offence of murder and the other in that of arson. Both made incriminating statements to the committing Magistrate: and were given a conditional pardon in this court on the first day of the trial.

The next group, and the most important in the case, is that of Ganpat Gavde witness No. 32, Karmarkar witness No. 39; VyCankatesh Karse no. 52 and his brother Digambar Kapse witness No. 61. Gavde witness 32 has a house near the temple and Pophle's houses which were burnt down, and certainly could have seen what happened. The Kapses are relatives of the Pophles and gave asylum to the family which fled from the burning houses and Karmakar is a servant of Pophle, who had good reason to be there. Similar, though less important witnesses are No. 55 Govind Vaman another of Pophle's clerk, and witness 57, Ramkrishna Mahadev, Mr. Kashikar's clerk. All these groups are Hindus having no connection with the Khilafat movement or politics.

The next group consists of the well-to-do Mohomedans who were opposed to the Khilafat movement, and who possibly have some bias; and they have certainly suffered by it.

These include Chandmiya witness 33: Dagu Miya witness 49; Maulavie Abdul Hamid witness No. 51; Amir Bin Mahamad witness 62; Abdul Hakim Bakridi witness No. 68; and Gulam Ahmad Dagumiya witness 69, the president of the Taluca Local Board, and son of No. 36.

Other Mohomedan witnesses of less social importance, generally weavers are No. 40 Nabi Pahadi, Lala Bakar No. 50 Ulfat Bandu No. 53, Usman Abdul No. 54, Sileman Hayatim No. 59, Ismael Khudabax No. 60; and Noor Mahamad No. 67. The first is the most difficult of these groups to deal with. They are all men from the loweset grade of society, who would probably join in a riot, no out of conviction, but because it was a riot. On the other hand, they had nothing at stake in this one. One of the approvers mentions most of them as among those who murdered the Sub-Inspector. They were evidently considered doubtful from the beginning and were kept away from the town, and at Mr. Kokje's bungalow at Malegaon, and were given quarters in the Police Club at Nasik. After they had contradicted their former statements in this Court four of them were arrested, and I believe, are under-trial for the offences of looting which took place after the riot. It is clear that their complicity must have been known from the beginning, and that they were not arrested, as they were witnesses in this case. It is equally certain that they were persons likely to be suberned, and that this was the reason for the precautions taken in their cases, and which ultimately failed. I think theirs is accomplice evidence at the best, and subject to the limitations and requirements of such evidence, and weaker than the other accomplice evidence in the case; and practically worthless. I only propose the note that these, or one or more of them, have also implicated a particular accused where there is other and non-accomplice evidence against him.

The approver's evidence is taken subject to the well-known rule of caution when dealing with such evidence and can only be accepted where it is corroborated by proved circumstances, and also, I think in this case, by independent evidence as to the identity of an accused.

I now come to the Hindu group. No particular comment has been made on witnesses Nos. 55 and 57. Except that his master's house has been burnt down in one case: and that Mr. Kashikar is said to be a Government man in the other, no objection can be taken to them. Mr. Azad was almost prepared to give a certificate of

(Continued on next page.)

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Sir,—Even some of the best admirers of Lord Reading are disappointed to see him going up the Garden of Eden, when he should have run down to the plains of Malabar! Was the situation in Kashmir so grave or so urgent as to necessitate his presence there at this very time? There is no trouble on the Frontier, so far as we know officially. There is no disturbance in the state, so far reported. There is said to be a move of officials to secure greater control in Kashmir. Unless there was something very important for the benefit of the Bureaucracy, the Viceroy would not have gone to the North and sent his Home Member to the South. When Lord Reading came to this country, he made it a point to go to Lahore and to Amritsar, in the scorching sun, to get an idea of the Punjab Tragedy. When to-day there goes on in Malabara worse state of affairs, continued scuffle and shooting, and utter disallowance of Congress and Khilafat workers to go to the scenes, the Viceroy is not yet moved to visit Malabar; nor these places; does he permit saints like Gandhiji to go and appease the people. Is this justice? Is this statesmanship? Is this sound policy? How does Lord Reading's Policy in this connection differ from that of Lord Chelmsford in 1919? Let Moderates place their hands on their conscience and explain.—Your, etc.

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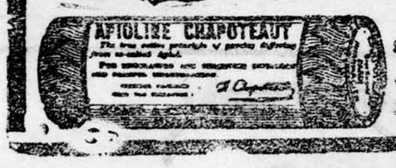

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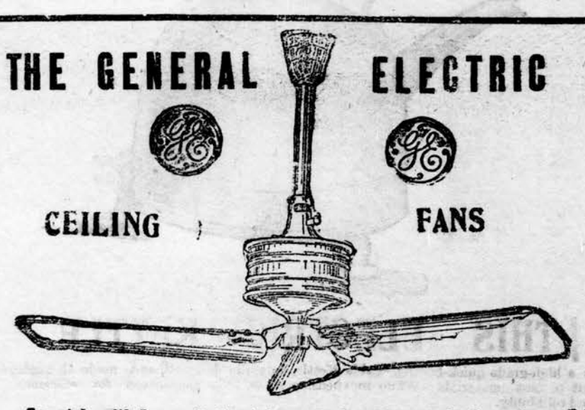

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Complete with 8 curved aluminium Blades, Down Rods, Canopies, null Speed Regulators, etc. 230/250 Volts ..... Rs 800/- each.

Special Price for quantities.

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SEMI-DIESEL

Crudo Oil Engines and Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.

USE SAMI-DIESEL ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout Thousand working

STOCKS HELD Moolji Haridas & Co.,

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

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Messrs. M. Ashby & Company, Ltd.

314, KALBADEVI ROAD.

"BINDING ON MEMBERS"

MR. SATYAMURTY ON CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S RULING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Mr. S. Satyamurthy, in the course of a letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru, in connection with the All-India Congress Committee meeting, at Delhi, holds that the President's action in having postponed the next meeting is binding on all members. His reasons for this conclusion are:—(1) The adjourned right of the President in such a matter under the Congress constitution; (2) the Pandit's incompetence to overrule the President's action; and, (3) the extreme desirability, from every point of view, of having this meeting after fresh elections to the All-India Congress Committee.

FIRE ON A RUNNING TRAIN.

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA'S BAD LUCK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A mysterious fire occurred on Tuesday afternoon to a horse-box attached to the Delhi passenger train which left Victoria Terminus at ten minutes to five. The train steamed safely up to Malund, about fifteen miles away from Bombay, and, it is presumed, the horse-box must have caught fire soon after it was on the move for Thana, four miles further up. It is impossible to ascertain what happened on the running train to cause the horse-box to ignite. The *biddie-smoking* theory, of course, is advanced, since two syces were locked in the wagon with five valuable English horses belonging to H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala. The theory may or may not stand good, but the fact remains that the five horses perished with the flaming vehicle, or whatever was left of it on arrival at Thana. Of the two syces, one jumped out of the horse-box, but unhappily broke his neck in the attempt to escape from the throes of a horrible death. Syce No. 2 saved himself mysteriously. On arrival at Thana, he was unable to explain what had actually happened, and how he managed to escape. Syce No. 1 was subsequently found dead, and his body was conveyed to Thana where the carcasses of the five ill-fated horses were detrained and detained for the Collector's order of disposal.

H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala's five horses, were intended to be placed at the disposal of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. They were landed in Bombay, the same morning, and were in the pink of condition. They must have occasioned considerable loss to His Highness.

DEATH OF A JUNAGADH WORTHY.

The people of Junagadh, in general, and the Nagar community, in particular, have suffered a serious loss, in the demise of Mr. Manirai Trikamrai Joshipura, at the age of 54 years, at his house, in Junagadh on the 26th ultimo. He was the first B.A., LL.B., in the Nagar community, a faithful and loyal officer of Baroda State, with a record, of 30 years' meritorious services.

Mr. Manirai had served the State in different capacities of a General Census Superintendent, Recruiting Officer, etc., and had finally risen to be a Suba. Mr. Manirai was obliged to retire from Baroda service before he arrived at his pensionable age, owing to sudden illness, and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda had been pleased to bestow upon him, the medal of "Karya-Daksha" by way of His Highness' appreciation of his loyal services.

A Calcutta message of 3rd November says: Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling and four and half pence and demand bills one shilling four seventeen thirty-two pence.

FOR SORE, TIRED TENDER FEET

WHEN THEY ACHE, BURN, SMART, SWELL, ITCH, BLISTER, PERSPIRE AND CALLOUSE.

All you need is a highly medicated and oxygenated footbath prepared by adding Reudel Bath Saltrates to plain hot water. Refreshing, soothing, healing and antiseptic, its wonderful effects upon sore, tired muscles, aching bones, irritated nerves and sensitive skin make you feel like dancing with joy, and quickly render walking a real pleasure again. Millions of packages have been sold within the past two years, and the sale is increasing daily. **This means something**, and must convince even the most sceptical of its real merit. In convenient size and at very low price from chemists everywhere. Ask them to tell you about Reudel Bath Saltrates.

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NATIONAL METAL WORKS LIMITED.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings. Ship at rings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carben troubles eliminated, power, speed and milenge increased 26 to 40 per cent. motor car troubles minimised.

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From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Glaxo lays for Baby a firm foundation of sturdy health

A suitable form of milk is the only food for a baby up to 9 months, and Glaxo is pure cow's milk made safe and suitable for Baby by the Glaxo Process. It contains NO starch, NO flour, NO malt.

Glaxo is a *complete* food for Baby, and is prepared by the addition of *boiling water only*. Your Baby not only gets from Glaxo all he needs to make him healthy, happy and strong, but is safeguarded against the dangers inseparable from your local milk supply.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

A Doctor says: "Glaxo is not only perfect from a scientific and clinical point of view, but it is so easily prepared that even in the hands of the most ignorant and careless person, I firmly believe infants would thrive and avoid the many dangers that there are with infant feeding, particularly in the hot weather.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *(Signed)*..... of Health.

Medical Officer

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE

Through

Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY.

FOR

INDIGESTION

Mother Seigel's Syrup is excellent for digestive disorders because it assists the organs of digestion to do their work naturally and efficiently. In nine cases out of ten, it is because your stomach, liver and bowels are unable to perform their work efficiently that you suffer the penalties of indigestion—pains after eating, flatulence, acidity, biliousness and constipation.

MOTHER

SEIGEL'S

SYRUP

Mother Seigel's Syrup, taken daily after meals, regulates and strengthens these organs, and thus ensures good digestion, which is the foundation of good health. Test it for yourself! There are naturally *imitations* of Mother Seigel's Syrup, but not one of them contains the medicinal herbal extracts upon which the remedial value of Mother Seigel's Syrup depends. Therefore be sure you get the *genuine* Mother Seigel's Syrup—the remedy of world-wide repute.

THE STOMACH & LIVER TONIC.

Sold also in Tablet form

OMEGA

STRAP WATCHES

Nickel case from Rs. 41
Silver „ „ 49
Square Shape „ „ 65
Gold 9 ct. Rs. 122
„ 14 ct. „ 150
„ 18 ct. „ 180

Luminous Dials Rs. 10 extra.

Obtainable Everywhere.

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—289, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Now in sight!!!

THAT LONG AWAITED

DAZZLING! AMAZING! BEWITCHING!

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NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE

AT

GRANT ROAD—(Tram Terminus)

IN THE NAME OF—THE

STAR CINEMA

LOOK OUT FOR

THE GRAND OPENING NIGHT

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TO DEVELOP POWERFUL PHYSIQUE

Send for BAR-BELLS.

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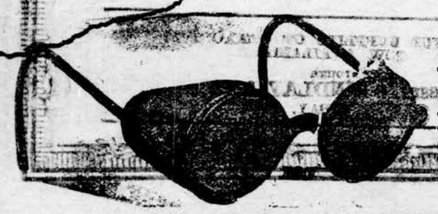
Health Culture Depot, next Small Cause Court.

Send for—MILO GAL-FAR-BATTERY—Price Rs. 50—Very useful for health.

It supplies Electric Currents by itself.



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They save eyes by day and lives by night.

Spectacles and Eye glasses of every description and variety, and to suit every purpose.

Just a few in stock at present:—Prism Binoculars by Goers.

BALIWALLA & HOMI

The eading Opticians of Bombay.

Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteway, and Kalbadevi.

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IN THE HUGE STOCK OF A VARIATABLE MUSEUM OF

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Grand Anual Clearance Sale

FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for those who wish to send Christmas presents and presentation articles in all sorts of oriental silks, old and modern Jewellery. Artistic Silverwe e, Carved Blackwood furniture, Rare old curios, Brasswere, and a fine selection of all sorts of Persian, Turkish, Bukhara and Indian Carpets etc. and besides many other articles, too numerous to mention.

SPECIAL BARGAINS for silk embroidered goods. Carpets and Curious. DO NOT MISS SUCH A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY, and try to come as early as possible otherwise the selection may be taken away by the fore comers Inspection is earnestly solicited at least once

WATSON'S ANNEXE

APOLLO BUNDER.

TELEPHONE No, 3503

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The Tramway strike has been partially resumed to-day with the help of about 120 employees of the company who do not sympathise with the strike. Only the route that between Kalighat and Dalhousie Square is at present being worked and about 20 cars are running on this section. Every car is accompanied by a police constable carrying lathi and the driver's platform is protected by a screen of wirenetting against stone throwing. The route is being patrolled by the police at intervals. Hitherto no disturbance has been reported. Service is running regularly and a large number of passengers are making use of the cars.

THE BELL MISSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 3.

Mr. C. A. Bell on return to India from Tibet will visit Delhi to confer with the foreign office. He has had a most hospitable reception from the Dalulama and the Tibetan officials. The story of the proposed Anglo-Tibetan treaty is considered in well informed circles here as absolutely groundless. No agreement with Tibet is contemplated. The result of the Bell mission will obviously be better understanding and greater facilities for trade between the neighbouring states of Tibet and India.

DR. SAPRU AND MUNITIONS CASE.

Mrs. Besant writes in "New India":—

By one of those shameful breaches of confidence which have lately occured, by which distorted reports of what is supposed to have taken place within "Cabinet" circles reach the Press, allusion was made in the *New Empire* to the refused resignation of the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Law Member in the viceroy's Executive Council. I have been given permission to say, and I vouch for it on the highest evidence, that Dr. Sapru was informally consulted on the withdrawal of the prosecution in question; that on the statement made to him that a verdict of guilty was most unlikely to be obtained, he thought that it would not be judicious to proceed, but desired more information; that no further information was given him, and that he had no opportunity of looking further into the matter; that having given such opinion on the statement made to him, he resigned instantly on he expression of H. E. the Viceroy's disapproval, and that the Viceroy, while acknowledging the delicate sense of honor prompting the action, absolutely refused to receive the resignation.

No one who knows Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru could for one moment imagine that he could do an action the honor of which could be challenged. He is a man who in all matters of honor and chivalry is emphatically a gentleman in the highest sense of the word. Possessing the honor of intimate acquaintance with him, and holding him in respect and affection, I write this only for those who do not know him.

A Lucknow message of November 3, says:—It is likely that if demands of employees of Oudh and Rohilkand Railway for increased wages are not met soon, they will launch on a strike after the 10th instant.—(A. P.)

On Wednesday, the 2nd instant, at about 10 a.m., nine ballast trucks of a ballast train derailed between miles 11/2 and 8 between Wadakancherri and Mullagunthukavu on the Shoranur Cochin Railway. Through communication was interrupted for twenty-seven hours. Transhipment was done. Through running was restored on Thursday.

Re INCOME-TAX AND SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 30 years.

at 74, Medows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans. 14 per tin

A. H. NASER & CO.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

America-India Export Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street

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IN

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES

LAMPS, etc.

Price on Application.

'Mellin's' has suited her admirably

in the trying Indian Climate.

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed, it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

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IS UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Every mother should read "The Care of Infants in India," sent FREE by—

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO., CALCUTTA.

THIS ELECTRIC KETTLE

is a high-grade quick-boiling Table Kettle, carefully designed and made throughout of best materials. While inexpensive it is fully guaranteed for efficiency and reliability.

It is the correct Electric Kettle for all Domestic, Shop and Office use—an established and proved reliable model—as regularly manufactured and most extensively used for the past 10 years.

MADE IN SOLID COPPER HEAVILY NICKEL PLATED.

Capacity 2 pints. Weight 2½ lbs. Boils in a few minutes. Current consumption 650 watts. Standard Voltages 100/110 and 230/250.

This is unquestionably the best Kettle on the market and you cannot do better than order NOW.

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Fresh Stock Just Received

FOR DEVALI HOLIDAYS,

BENGALI DHOTIS.	SILK SHIRTS,	KASHMIRI SHALS,
CALCUTTA SARIS,	CHINA SILK COATS,	ZARI DUPATA,
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A Gentleman's Wrist Watch Par Excellence

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All that a watch is expected to do, it does! But, the cases being made specially strong and substantial, it obviously renders a more lengthy and satisfactory service.

9 ct.	Gold, Metal Inner Demo		Rs. 95/-
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18 ct.	,, Gold	,, ,,	Rs. 165/-

SPECIFICATION

18" Size; well finished gilt movement; 15 Ruby Jewels; patent lever escapement; real compensation balance, tempered steel hair spring; strong keyless action enamelled dial; bold numerals with seconds.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

Catalogue free on request.

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High quality underwears, shirts, singlets sock, etc., etc. LATEST STYLE. MODERATE PRICE. Factory No. 6-18, Causeway. Cable Address: "MEEWALL". Hongkong. Will customers call at the representative, Mr. Hoyunkwong, at Room No. 39, Watson Hotel, up to the end of this week for business consultation.

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World Renowned.

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS,

5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,

A. APPADU PANTULU,

Dewan of Kurupam,

Vizagapatam District.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free, FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

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ACHES AND PAIN.

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CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE

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Best Selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

THE

Praful Perfume Store,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

BOYCOT THE FOREIGN CLOTH.

Sree Charkha C.

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Quite handy, compact, light and economical.

Provided with arrangements to tighten and loosen the driving threads whenever wanted without untying them.

Provided with Brass bearings at all points of motion.

Spindles removeable the most novel feature Speed 80 revolutions of the Spindle per turn of the handle and the machine runs very lightly.

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SUPER-FINE MULL SARIES in dainty Printed effect 5 yards long Rs. 6-4, 9 yards long Rs. 11-12.
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PRINTED KHADI SARIES very durable 5 and 6 yards long Rs. 7-8 and 8-8 each.
GENTS. H. S. WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS superior quality Rs. 4-4. 5, 5-12 per dozen.
FINE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS with plain, coloured or printed borders Rs. 6-6 per dozen.
H. S. ART-SILK HANDKERCHIEFS in plain white and coloured with printed effects. Rs. 2-4 and 3 each.
GENT'S HANDKERCHIEF NECK TIES of Art Silk in Grey & Dark shadings with various woven designs only Rs. 1-8 each.
ART-SILK FOLDING CAPS in Black and Black with coloured embroidery. Rs. 1-6 and 1-12 each.
SUPERFINE 'RAM KRISHNA' DHOTIES from 6 yards to 11 yards per pair. Large range of qualities to choose from
SERVICEABLE BUSINESS SHIRTS White Ground with neat single and double Helio, Blue, Black or Green stripes (with or without Collars) Rs. 2-4, 2-8 and 3-8 each.
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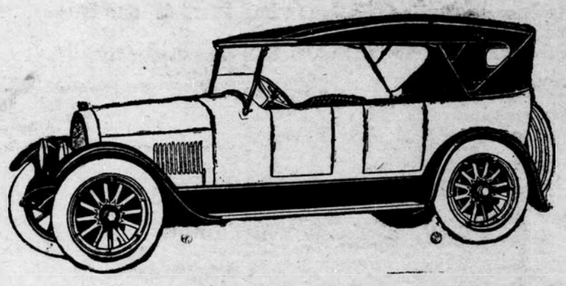

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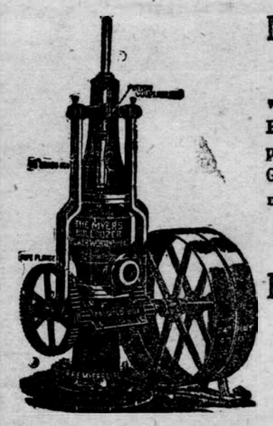

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